

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve
aQH76
.5
.C2T732
2005



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific Southwest
Region

Inyo and Sierra
National Forests

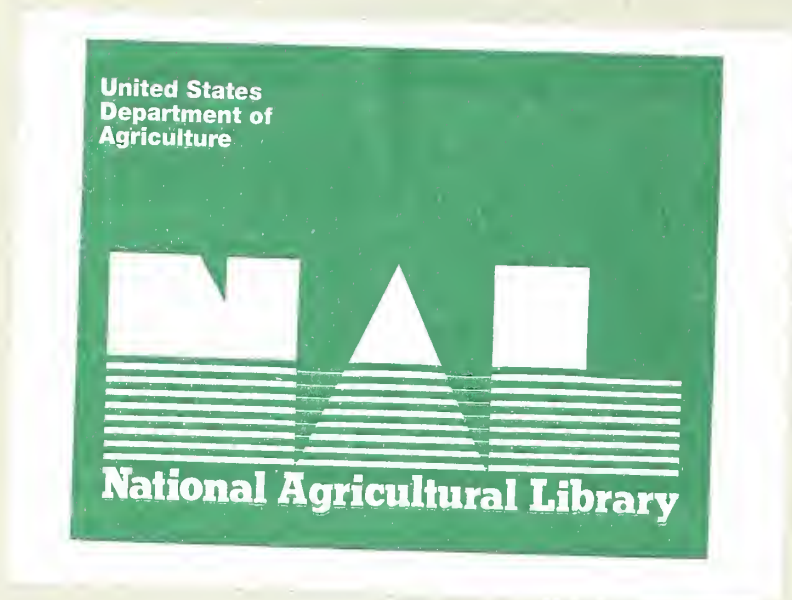
R5-MB-100
December 2005



Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management In the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses

Record of Decision





The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Sierra
National
Forest

1600 Tollhouse Rd.
Clovis, CA 93611
(559) 297-0706
(559) 294-4833 FAX
(800) 735-2929 CA
Relay Service

Inyo
National
Forest

351 Pacu Lane, Suite 200
Bishop, CA 93514
(760) 873-2400
(760) 873-2486 FAX
(760) 873-2538 TDD

File Code: 1900/2320/7730

Date: December 2005

Subject: *Wilderness Planning for the Ansel
Adams and John Muir Wildernesses*

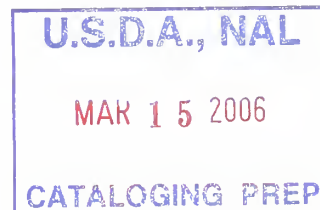
Dear Interested Parties:

We are pleased to announce the availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Record of Decision for the Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses. This decision amends the 2001 Ansel Adams, John Muir, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses Management Plan. After considering the analysis and public input, we have selected Alternative 2 – Modified which we believe preserves wilderness character while providing sufficient commercial pack stock services to meet some but not all of the public need for this service.

The full document includes multiple volumes. The Record of Decision, which provides an executive summary of the project, the detailed Destination Management Strategy; and the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptive Management Plan Summary. Volume 1 contains Chapters 1 - 3, Volume 2 contains Chapters 4 and 5, and Volume 3 contains the appendices.

This decision is subject to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 217 by filing a written notice of appeal in duplicate within 45 days of the date of the published legal notice of this decision, as provided in 36 CFR 217.5(b) and 36 CFR 217.8(a)(3). The appeal must be filed with the Reviewing Officer:

Bernie Weingardt, Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592



For questions on the project or document, please contact Mary Beth Hennessy, Inyo National Forest Wilderness Planner, at (760) 873-2448.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jeffrey E. Bailey

JEFFREY E. BAILEY
Forest Supervisor, Inyo National Forest

/s/ Edward C. Cole

EDWARD C. COLE
Forest Supervisor, Sierra National Forest



Inyo and Sierra National Forests



Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses

Record of Decision



DECEMBER 2005

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Summary of the Decision	2
Key Features of the Decision	2
Trail Plan	3
The Extent Necessary	3
Destination Management.....	3
Day Rides	3
Trail Suitability	3
Designated Campsites	4
Party Size	4
Stock Numbers	4
Campfires	4
Grazing Management Strategy.....	4
Heritage Values	5
Recreation Category Changes	5
Rationale for the Decision	5
How the Decision Meets the Purpose and Need	5
How the Decision Responds to Public Input.....	16
Alternatives Considered	19
Description of Alternatives Considered in Detail	23
Alternative 1 – No Action	23
Alternative 2 – Modified	23
Alternative 2 – Proposed Action	23
Alternative 3.....	24
Alternative 4.....	24
Alternative 5.....	24
Alternatives Not Considered In Detail	25
Environmentally Preferred Alternative.....	25
Relationship of Management Direction to Existing Plans.....	27
Relationship to State and Local Plans and Proposals	27

Relationship to Other Lands	27
Monitoring and Mitigation.....	27
Mitigation Measures Adopted	27
Monitoring and Evaluation	27
Findings Required By Other Laws	28
Wilderness Act.....	28
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).....	34
National Forest Management Act (NFMA).....	35
Endangered Species Act (ESA).....	35
National Historic Preservation Act	36
Clean Water Act	36
Clean Air Act.....	36
Flood Plains and Wetlands (Executive Orders 11988 and 11990)	37
Determination of Significance (NFMA).....	37
Land and Resource Management Plan Amendments	39
Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898).....	40
Civil Rights.....	40
How this Document Relates to Special Use Permit Issuance EIS	41
Implementation Plan	41
Appendix A Commercial Pack Stock Monitoring, Evaluation and Adaptive Management Plan Summary.....	45
Appendix B Destination Management	61

Introduction

This document presents our decision for the Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses project. This decision results in a non-significant amendment to the Land and Resource Management Plans for the Inyo and Sierra National Forests in California.

The analysis area includes the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses, covering 810,581 acres of California's Sierra Nevada range. The eastern portion of the analysis area ranges from west of Lone Pine, California to State Highway 120 in the north. The western portion of the analysis area extends from the southern boundary of Yosemite National Park to west of Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park. The planning area lies within Madera, Fresno, Inyo, and Mono Counties.



The John Muir Wilderness was established in 1964 by the Wilderness Act and enlarged 81,000 acres by the 1984 California Wilderness Act. The John Muir Wilderness extends from Mammoth Lakes, California in the north, forks around the Sequoia Kings Canyon Wilderness, and extends some 100 miles to the south with its southern most boundaries just west of Lone Pine, California. The John Muir Wilderness is one of the most heavily visited wildernesses in the National Wilderness Preservation System. There are 580,323 acres within the Wilderness, with 228,366 acres on the Inyo National Forest and 351,957 acres on the Sierra National Forest. Approximately 26,000 acres in the northern portion of the Fish Creek watershed are Sierra National Forest lands administered by the Inyo National Forest.

With the completion of the Ansel Adams, John Muir and Dinkey Lakes Wilderness Plan in 2001, new direction for the management of these wildernesses was incorporated into the Land and Resource Management Plans for the Inyo and Sierra National Forests. The Wilderness Plan was the culmination of nearly ten years of public involvement and focus on wilderness management planning on the two Forests.

In April 2000, a lawsuit filed against the Inyo and Sierra National Forests alleged violations of the National Forest Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Wilderness Act. The judge found in favor of the plaintiffs on the NEPA claim, determining that in authorizing the special use permits for the pack stations prior to 2001, the Forest Service failed to adequately document environmental impacts as required by the NEPA.

A Court Order was issued that required the Forest Service to complete a two step process for issuing commercial pack stock special use permits. First, a cumulative impact analysis of pack stock operations in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses must be completed no later than December 2005. The Court ordered that the analysis consider limits on numbers of stock animals, limits on group size, trail suitability and designation of campsites for use by commercial pack stations. Secondly, by December 2006, the Forest Service is to complete a site-specific analysis for each permittee. The court allowed all nineteen pack station operations to continue to be authorized, with specified conditions and restrictions imposed by the court.

An interdisciplinary team conducted an extensive, broad condition assessment in approximately 75% of the areas used by pack stock operators. In areas where field assessments were not

conducted due to costs or time constraints, existing Forest Service records were used. These areas were typically areas of low use or low concerns. We feel we have collected adequate information on the conditions in the locations where commercial pack stock operate to make this decision, and that this level of information reduces the uncertainties and risks of decision making.

Summary of the Decision

It is our decision to select **Alternative 2 – Modified** as presented in the *Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses Final Environmental Impact Statement*. We believe Alternative 2 – Modified meets our purpose and need, meets our public service commitment to provide for use and enjoyment of these lands as wilderness, and that the keystone of the alternative—destination management—responds to environmental concerns and allows us to remediate the environmental concerns and preserve wilderness character most effectively. The Final EIS discloses that at the wilderness-wide scale, the effects of commercial pack stock use in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses are negligible. There are, however, site-specific “hot spots” in these wilderness areas that need to be managed to ameliorate the effects of this use. **During our analysis, it became clear that the key to protecting the wilderness character of these areas is to control the timing, frequency, intensity and location of commercial pack stock use. The overall levels of use were not as critical as how, where, and when these uses occur. The destination management approach of Alternative 2 – Modified is a site-specific strategy that allows us to pinpoint resource concerns and take direct actions to remedy impacts.**

We have made our decision after careful review of the public comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared for this project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The 2001 Wilderness Plan for the Ansel Adams, John Muir and Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and Record of Decision is modified by this direction. This is a non-significant amendment to the Land and Resource Management Plans for the Inyo and Sierra National Forests.

An open, inclusive approach was used to make this decision. Although we make this decision based upon the best information currently available to us, it is not without some uncertainty or risk. We fully expect that by placing an emphasis on adaptively managing these commercial uses to achieve prescribed conditions, we can actively manage these uses and continue to improve conditions over time.

Key Features of the Decision

Listed below are the key features of the management direction for these wildernesses as described in Alternative 2 – Modified, the selected alternative.

Trail Plan

Alternative 2 – Modified adjusts trail maintenance levels to reflect recreation categories, desired conditions and allowable levels of use.

The Extent Necessary

This decision, based on a thorough analysis of the selected alternative, identifies the need for the type, location and amount of commercial pack stock services. Furthermore, we have determined—as required by the statutory requirements of the Wilderness Act—that this level of use is needed by the public and represents a level of use that does not degrade the wilderness character of the area. We demonstrate in the analysis and this decision that the number of permits, area of operations and levels of use are limited to the “extent necessary” that will preserve wilderness character.

Destination Management

All destinations that will be used by commercial pack stock operators will have a prescribed use and desired condition to achieve. The desired condition is driven by the three recreation categories outlined in the 2001 Wilderness Plan and by an assessment of the capacity of the destination for the prescribed type and amount of use. Approximately 190 destinations will be managed for commercial use.

Destination management is achieved through a strategy that describes desired condition by destination. Desired condition includes recreation category setting, access, grazing, use levels, campsites and any corrective actions (remedy) that must be taken. The emphasis of destination management is to articulate the conditions we are managing for over time. Many tools are used to achieve the desired conditions depending on the site specific needs including designated campsites, party size limitations, limits on numbers of stock, trail restrictions, and grazing strategies.

Day Rides

Day rides will be managed within the desired conditions established for destinations. The intensity of day ride activities varies considerably across the planning area. Where day ride activities occur with identified cumulative effects from other activities (Mammoth Lakes Basin and Reds Meadow to Rainbow Falls) a finite number of rides is identified. In all other areas, the location, type and number of stock to be used for this activity are identified and will be managed to insure that desired conditions are met.

Trail Suitability

This direction identifies trails that are not suitable for commercial stock, based on an assessment of resource conditions, the desired conditions of a destination and projected levels of use. While

some suitability determinations are temporary based on the future trail work needed to improve the condition of the trail, most determinations are not subject to change in the foreseeable future.

Designated Campsites

This direction identifies overnight stock holding camps for commercial operators. All overnight stock holding and all expense or traveling trips in the wilderness must take place at a designated campsite determined suitable and approved by the Forest Service. Approximately 180 designated campsites are identified in Alternative 2 – Modified.

Party Size

Party size wilderness-wide is 15 persons and 25 stock. In addition, based on an assessment of the capacity of the destination, Alternative 2 – Modified identifies 15 site-specific locations where the commercial pack stock party size is lower to assure wilderness resources are protected.

Stock Numbers

Each operator will have a limit on the number of stock in the wilderness at one time. This number includes stock used for day rides. In addition, 13 locations have site-specific limitations on the number of stock to destinations. The analysis identified that these limitations are necessary to maintain the desired condition for the destination area.

Campfires

Minor adjustments to the elevational closure are made with this decision. Where adequate fuel wood has been identified there will be a change in the boundary of the closure to reflect the areas as open to campfires for all visitors. In one case, where fuel wood is sparse, the boundary is modified to reflect the area as closed to campfires.

In all areas where campfires are not allowed all visitors will be allowed to have charcoal fires with a fire-pan and required to pack out the ash. A monitoring component is included in this direction to assure that this action does not lead to unacceptable impacts associated with charcoal campfires. The use can be revoked site specifically if compliance is not achieved.

On a case-by-case basis, specific areas meeting strict criteria may be identified where commercial pack stock operators may have wood campfires provided they pack in wood from outside the wilderness or an approved source, use a fire-pan for the fire, and pack out the ash.

Grazing Management Strategy

Identified grazing areas were assessed and a determination of suitability was made.

Estimates of suitable forage availability were made within grazing zones and are measured and prescribed site-specifically in terms of stock nights. Critical areas too wet for grazing or

containing Yosemite toads or fens are protected and not available for grazing. A rest rotation strategy is used in areas where hydrologic conditions were identified with a downward trend.

All drift fences associated with commercial pack stock use were assessed in terms of the needs they served for resource protection and visitor safety. Where these two elements were not met, drift fences will be removed.

Heritage Values

This decision conforms to the *Controlling Impacts on Historic Properties; Management of Ansel Adams, John Muir, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses, Inyo and Sierra National Forests Programmatic Agreement*. This agreement was designed to manage and protect the historic resources of these wilderness areas.

Recreation Category Changes

Adjustments to the recreation category boundaries were made at 36 locations to better reflect the conditions we intend to be managing for with the 2001 Plan direction. These areas were most likely mapped incorrectly due to lack of accurate information.

Rationale for the Decision

How the Decision Meets the Purpose and Need

1. There is a need for additional guidance for managing commercial pack stock operations in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses in order to achieve and maintain desired resource and experiential conditions identified in the 2001 Wilderness Plan and Record of Decision.

The 2001 Wilderness Plan implemented new management direction for these two wilderness areas relying strongly on the “recreation category” concept to define desired conditions. This concept recognizes that within the context of preserving wilderness there are different settings, objectives and goals across the 800,000 acres. There are popular destinations that are managed—and should be managed—differently from the vast majority of the very pristine, rarely visited areas. This is a common practice in wilderness management and fully supported by agency policy (FSH 2309.21.1).

It has been our goal in this process to make sure that the management of commercial pack stock use is consistent with the 2001 strategy. Alternative 2 – Modified contains a number of control mechanisms with the key component of this strategy being destination management; that is, managing the use to ensure that the conditions at the destinations are consistent with the assigned recreation category.

We have concluded that destination management as displayed by Alternative 2 – Modified is the best method to manage site-specific impacts and use of commercial pack stock. A number of land management agencies commented on the Draft EIS and generally consider this approach to

be the most effective strategy for managing commercial pack stock use. In addition, all the resource specialists in their analysis of the alternatives in Chapter 4 have indicated that the direct and responsive nature of destination quotas is the superior method of managing impacts and protecting resources.

It is not simply the level of use that determines the protection of wilderness; rather, the timing, frequency, intensity, and location of use are most relevant. Research on wilderness recreation repeatedly emphasizes this, as is documented in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS. Our specialists' analysis affirms this and shows that when the frequency and intensity of use is controlled to a destination the relationship between use and impact can be better managed and evaluated.

This destination management approach enables us to pinpoint resource concerns and take direct actions to remedy impacts. This approach effectively incorporates and combines other commercial stock management tools including designating camps for holding stock, limiting commercial stock from using unsuitable trails and applying use trail and party size restrictions at certain destinations.

At the center of this approach is the destination quota, this controls the frequency, intensity and location of use to each destination. This measure ensures that each destination is protected and consistent with the desired condition. Each destination for spot and dunnage services has a capacity that has been determined based on resource information, the recreation category desired condition, and professional judgment by an interdisciplinary team of specialists and decision makers. The stock at one time limitation controls the timing of the use, and insures that trail encounters with pack stock do not exceed an acceptable level. Collectively, the actions in Alternative 2 – Modified control the timing (stock at one time), frequency (number of trips), intensity (party size, stock number limitations) and location of use (destination management).

Other alternatives utilize less precise control mechanisms on commercial pack stock operations, such as trailhead quotas and service days (Alternatives 1, 3, and 4). For these less precise mechanisms, the analysis indicates that resource protection is achieved only through probability; that is, if a certain number of people travel from a trailhead the probability is that they will disperse and not cause overcrowding and associated resource impacts. Although the likelihood is that commercial pack stock use will have fewer impacts on the resources by an overall reduction in use—such as Alternative 4—it is not at all certain, since the frequency of use can change and the intensity of use to a destination is not controlled. Destination management directs the controls at specific locations which, in the end provide far better protection and management of resources than relying on the probability of trailhead quotas.

Our destination management approach also addresses remediation that the courts considered necessary for past damage caused by or contributed to by commercial pack stock activities. In most cases, we determined it was not appropriate to conduct “pick and shovel” work to remediate damage to meadows that may not have been caused by commercial stock, or may be just natural vulnerabilities or historical grazing impacts that can over time heal if the disturbance is removed or reduced. However, in situations such as serious resource impacts caused by trails or campsites, where commercial stock use has been heavy, we either reduced use and/or prescribed no use until the trail or campsite is stabilized or brought up to standard.

At a destination or site-specific level, we are prescribing the relocation of campsites where needed, party size limitations, seasonal limitations on stock, and rest of grazing areas throughout

the wilderness. Each situation and each destination was assessed to consider how effective the management options would be to remedy known concerns or past effects.

This management strategy not only identifies and corrects known resource concerns but provides the framework to continue to improve or insure that acceptable conditions are maintained over time. This, along with the very site-specific controls on commercial uses, constitutes what we consider appropriate remediation for past damage to wilderness character qualities.

2. There is a need for a trail plan that accurately identifies a system of trails for all users, and appropriate trail management objectives for each system trail, consistent with the desired condition of areas within the two wildernesses as identified in the 2001 Wilderness Plan and Record of Decision.

The trail plan component of this project was originally scoped as a separate environmental analysis. After receiving public comments and reviewing the two projects, we recognized the potential for the trail plan and commercial pack stock management project to be considered connected actions. In addition, there were obvious cumulative effects associated with the two efforts that should be analyzed together. The DEIS combined the trail plan and commercial pack stock management projects and offered four variations (including the No Action) on the proposed trail plan. The trail plan adopted in Alternative 2 – Modified responds to comments received on the Draft EIS.

Alternative 2 – Modified meets this need by providing a system of trails that is consistent with our objectives of wilderness management and is fully aligned with the strategy of destination management. The trail plan in Alternative 2 – Modified also accomplishes the goal in the 2001 Wilderness Plan that direct the forests to “provide a transportation system that ensures suitable access for the types and numbers of trail users, protection of resources, and is consistent with management objectives for the areas accessed.”

Alternative 2 – Modified provides a trail system that aligns the level of development of the trails with the assigned recreation categories. Adjustments were made so that there are fewer anomalies between high development trails in a recreation category 1 and low development trails in a recreation category 3. This trail system is more consistent than any of the other alternatives with the levels of development that currently exist, and although the levels may seem high to some, and low to others, they usually reflect the class that is presently on the ground.

Besides connected actions and cumulative effects, the primary issue we assessed in response to the trail plan was the issue of trail development. There were many DEIS respondents who expressed the desire to have more highly developed trails and fewer trails at the “primitive” level. There was a concern that these trails (Trail Class 1) would not be available or managed for riding and pack stock. Although our trail class standards clearly convey this is not the case, there was still a concern that over time, these trails will deteriorate and not be cleared or maintained even at the primitive level. Our ability to maintain all trails to standard will continue to be a challenge, but it is not a reason to establish an inventory that either increases the trail class level, or reduces the trail class level for reasons other than what the resource and management of allowable uses requires. We set our inventory and trail classification consistent with what was reasonable and needed for the expected levels and types of uses.

We know there is a constituency of visitors that prefer lesser developed trails, not to be confused with un-maintained trails. We feel that our inventory reflects and responds to the settings of the

landscape, with no preconceived goals for miles in each trail class. The inventory responds to the needs of users and the resource, which was our objective.

In meeting these above needs, the following purposes must be met:

(1) Provide for needed commercial pack stock services.

The Needs Assessment (Appendix D) clearly establishes the need for commercial packing services in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses and identifies a range for this need. The Needs Assessment indicates demographic trends point to the likelihood that in the future, more people will need these services and our assessment must consider such future needs and not be entirely focused on the past or present situation. While Alternative 2 – Modified does not meet the full level of public need as displayed in the Needs Assessment, it does allow for a reasonable level of service that is within the low end of the need range. We believe Alternative 2 – Modified contains the combination of control mechanisms that will preserve the wilderness character of the area and still allow for the prescribed use range of needed commercial packing services.

Alternative 2 – Modified allows for reasonable use of these wildernesses by persons needing commercial pack stock services. We feel it is important to allow all segments of the American public the use and enjoyment of these wilderness areas as wilderness. The Needs Assessment identifies that a segment of visitors to these wildernesses need commercial pack stock services for their access and proper wilderness uses. Without pack stock commercial services, these visitors' opportunities for using these areas would be severely limited or perhaps eliminated. It is important that future generations be allowed to experience and enjoy these wilderness resources and appreciate the value they have in our society and culture. If we exclude all but the fit and healthy, we are not fulfilling the Wilderness Act goal to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness devoted to "the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use."

It is important on a number of levels to provide access to these wilderness areas to a diverse population as in many cases it is access and enjoyment of these areas that builds support and constituency for the wilderness concept. As David Brower in his 1948 Sierra Club Bulletin article "Are Mules Necessary" so appropriately concluded:

So it would seem that the big traveling trips through the wilderness such as initiated by the Sierra Club in that first Annual Outing, should be continued, by whatever organizations may be qualified to conduct them. The argument that John Muir presented remains valid. If we want mountain wilderness—the spacious scenic wilderness that means something—we must make it known to the men who, knowing it will protect it. Those who like best the most Spartan of wilderness trips—cross-country backpacking—must make haste slowly in any attempts to impose such trips upon others, or there may be too few men in the wilderness to protect it.

Today, the overall condition of these wildernesses is significantly improved from the stock impacts described in 1948 by changes in regulations and management; however, the need for and the benefits of commercial packing services remain and to some degree continue to fulfill the needs envisioned by John Muir and David Brower of introducing and educating citizens to wilderness and its purposes.

(2) Comply with the Wilderness Act by preserving wilderness character.

Throughout the environmental analysis process, the protection of wilderness character has been identified as an essential prerequisite in selecting a commercial service alternative. Four components of wilderness character were evaluated and compared: untrammeled¹, undeveloped, opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and natural conditions. These concepts are used in the legislative definition of wilderness in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Our analysis rigorously explored the elements of wilderness character in relation to the various levels and types of commercial pack stock use proposed in the alternatives. A summary of the selected alternative's compliance with wilderness character preservation can be found below in the Wilderness Act part of the *Findings Required by Other Laws* section.

Two of the four components, untrammeled and undeveloped, have minimal application to commercial pack stock use and management actions in this plan. The trammeling of wilderness would take place with large-scale manipulations of ecological processes, such as dams, fire suppression, animal, or plant restorations. With all alternatives, the level of commercial pack stock use is not causing any manipulation of ecological systems at a scale near that of dams and fire suppression, i.e. not allowing natural processes to occur. Relative to permanent improvements, human habitation, and structures, commercial pack stock represents very limited and insignificant development. Primitive drift fences—wire strung between short native wood posts for a short distance—is the extent of the development in these alternatives. Though this level of development may affect some visitors, the overall conditions of these wildernesses continues to provide a striking contrast to modern civilization, perhaps even more so now than in 1964.

The other two components, opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined type of recreation and natural conditions, are most relevant in this analysis. It appears from our analysis that the most affected component of wilderness character resulting from commercial pack stock activities is the unconfined recreational experience. This is true in each of the alternatives. To a lesser extent, the natural component is affected, but only at a site-specific local level, and not at the wilderness scale and not to a degree that has any significance in the overall natural conditions of these areas. Since commercial pack stock use is so tightly controlled and managed, our strategy for preserving one component of wilderness character—natural conditions—is arguably detrimental for some public's opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation. However, we conclude that protecting the natural components of wilderness character are more fundamental to preserving wilderness *as wilderness* than insuring that every person has the experience they want—when and where they want it. To protect wilderness “as wilderness” requires that we manage for the long-term conditions of wilderness, not necessarily the short-term experiential values that are fleeting and intangible and often reflect opinions and beliefs, not concrete measurable conditions.

The five alternatives had varying effects on the wilderness character qualities of solitude or unconfined recreation and natural conditions. Of the six alternatives, Alternative 3 provides the best opportunities for unconfined recreation; however, there are less predictable impacts to natural conditions and opportunities for solitude. Generally, there is more of a risk of ecological impacts becoming more pronounced with management controls (trailhead quotas) that are less

¹ “untrammeled is one of the most misunderstood words in the Wilderness Act. An untrammeled area is where human influence does not impede the free play of natural forces or interfere with natural processes in the ecosystem”

directly tied to the actual impacts. Alternative 2 and 2 – Modified contain a number of features such as party size and grazing limitations that will result in an improvement of natural conditions in these wilderness areas (compared to current management or Alternative 1).

Alternative 4 limits commercial pack stock operations to the lowest amount and fewest locations, other than Alternative 5, which analyzes no commercial use. However, the overall level of use that is identified (in service days) has less of an effect on the extent of operations than the trail limitations, designated campsite requirements and party size restrictions; which collectively substantially reduce the extent of operations. Opportunities for solitude will increase in all areas where pack stock is not allowed, but the areas where use is proposed to be eliminated are traditionally where these commercial services has been low and infrequent. The unconfined and primitive recreation qualities are greatly diminished in Alternative 4 as a result of the more severe limitations. Naturalness will improve over time in areas where commercial pack stock operations are prohibited, but not immediately, as other uses will continue.

Reductions in overall use levels, without direct controls over frequency and intensity of use at specific destinations does not necessarily result in vast resource improvements. In fact, Alternative 2 – Modified with internal quotas and specific destination management actions will result in a greater resource improvement than Alternative 4, even though there is a higher level of use allowed in Alternative 2 – Modified compared to Alternative 4. The key to protecting the wilderness resource is controlling the timing, frequency, intensity and locations of commercial pack stock use. Compared to the other alternatives, Alternative 2 – Modified provides more direct and responsive remedies to past environmental harm and will insure that the wilderness is maintained **as wilderness** over time.

The safest approach to full protection and preservation of wilderness character is to prohibit all use. However, when Congress directed the preservation of wilderness character, we do not interpret their intent to direct the elimination of all use and enjoyment of these wilderness areas. In fact, recreation is one of the six uses specifically mentioned in the Act that wilderness areas are devoted to. To close all meadows to grazing, for example, for the purpose of preserving unimpaired conditions goes beyond what we consider to be a reasonable and practical approach to providing use and enjoyment and preserving wilderness character.

Our task has been to understand the effects of these actions and uses on the various components and values of wilderness. Our analysis demonstrates the care and attention given to this task. We believe that balancing these multiple values as we have in the management direction articulated in Alternative 2 - Modified, does not value one element at the detriment of another, but rather values each element to achieve as many of the goals of the Wilderness Act as possible.

(3) Comply with the January 10, 2002 court order from the United States District Court for the Northern District of California granting injunctive relief in High Sierra Hikers Association v. Powell (No.C-00-01239) by:

a) Identifying appropriate group size limits for commercial stock operations.

Alternative 2 – Modified re-affirms a wilderness wide party size limit of 15 persons and 25 stock. Although pack stock have greater resource and experiential effects than other uses in the wilderness, research shows that party size may have the least effect on physical impacts than other managerial controls (McClaran and Cole, 1993).

All of these behaviors [party size limits, requiring feed to be packed in for stock, encouraging riders to stay on trails, restricting loose herding of stock on trails, restricting the practice of tying stock to trees, encouraging the use of hitchlines, restricting the practice of picketing stock, encouraging the practice of hobbling stock] have been suggested as potential means of reducing packstock impacts (Cole 1989c). If visitors would comply with these regulations or guidelines, impacts associated with packstock use could be reduced substantially without reducing the amount of use. **Of these behaviors, limits on party size may have the least effect on physical impacts** [*emphasis added*].

Party size limits are likely to be the most effective where physical impacts are likely to occur quickly (Cole and others 1987). Because most impacts occur with initial use in such areas, subsequent use isn't as important. Party size limits may be more important to avoid conflict with backpacking groups. Such groups particularly dislike encountering large parties with stock (Stankey, 1979).

Our analysis relied on existing party size research, and a review of the occurrences of large commercial stock parties in these wildernesses. We concluded that party size is most relevant to address social concerns but generally not physical impacts. Only 30% of all commercial trips have a party size greater than 10 persons and 15 stock and less than 2% have a party size greater than 12 persons and 20 stock. This is not a significant amount of use. With relatively few occurrences of large commercial pack stock parties in these wildernesses it does not seem either necessary or effective to arbitrarily reduce the party size to respond to social concerns expressed by a small percentage of visitors.

When ranked against other perceived problems in these wildernesses party size is amongst the lowest ranked problem. In the John Muir Wilderness it ranked as 13th in the list of problem identified by hikers (Watson et al., 1993). Watson et al. (1993) summarizes his findings with:

Stated as simply as possible, hikers who dislike meeting horses in wilderness believe the horse should not be in wilderness; they believe they are an inappropriate use of the resources. These hikers also are not as likely to accord high status to horse users, have stronger relationships with the wilderness, and place more value on the opportunities for solitude than those who do not dislike horses.

Translating this knowledge into management strategies requires acknowledging first of all that hikers who dislike horses are in the minority.

Reducing party size would not likely reduce the overall stock numbers (which is a greater concern) and may, in fact, lead to a greater number of small parties and stock. Research indicates that many people would prefer to see one large party rather than multiple small parties. Without a reduction in overall stock numbers, the party size limit in and of itself is irrelevant to reducing impacts. Alternative 2 – Modified controls overall stock numbers in wilderness at one time, which we conclude will most effectively reduce the environmental effects of stock when combined with other actions of this decision.

We also considered the effects of party size on and off trails. This direction re-affirms the 2001 Wilderness Plan direction that commercial operators must stay on designated trails. There are approved use trails, and very limited approvals for cross country travel as discussed below under (c), but these are limited occurrences. When a trail or use trail was determined to need further limits on either party size or annual stock limits, these are implemented site specifically.

We acknowledge there are specific locations that benefit from a reduced party size. Alternative 2 – Modified identifies 14 locations that have known environmental issues or constraints and we imposed site-specific reductions to the 15/25 party size limit to address the issues. The destination management approach provides for continual monitoring and the ability to control

numbers of stock per year to destinations, or at one time, or by party as needed and site specifically.

We considered alternative approaches to party size in this analysis. Alternative 4 restricts the party size to 12/20; but more importantly, this alternative allows the trailhead quota to further limit party size as borrowing quota from the next day is prohibited. This would have significant effects on party size and would greatly reduce the ability of an operator to utilize the wilderness-wide party size, either very often or in very many locations. We considered this approach recognizing that the plaintiffs have a very strong interest in reducing the party size. In fact, we received comments on the DEIS that stated that Alternative 4 approach, “did not go far enough.” However, we concluded that further restricting the party size, on top of all the other restrictions and limitations contained in Alternative 2 – Modified, is neither necessary nor desirable. Although there are some limited beneficial effects for the resources from a reduced party size limit, there would also be significant limitations imposed upon public access to these wilderness areas including the impact on extended family gatherings, youth groups and others that benefit from a more generous allowance on party size. We do not feel the issues of party size are significant enough to warrant such a severe policy. We feel that we can manage this site specifically and through our existing policies.

Our party size decision takes into consideration the larger wilderness landscape picture. Ansel Adams/John Muir Wilderness visitors travel into and from Yosemite National Park, Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park, and the Emigrant Wilderness. Our neighboring forests and parks have worked together to develop the 15/25 party size maximum. Only Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park has a different party size of 15/20, which is an anomaly in the Central Sierra. Alternative 2 – Modified maintains consistency with neighboring forests and parks in terms of party size and manages for exceptions as needed to respond to environmental constraints.

b) Establishing camping limitations (designated campsites) on commercial pack stock operations.

Alternative 2 – Modified designates over 150 campsites and requires their use whenever commercial stock are held overnight in these wilderness areas. Our site-specific destination management approach evaluated and concluded that every destination where commercial pack stock use is approved has adequate sites for spot and dunnage camps or drops. If we were managing under a trailhead quotas scheme, where the frequency or even the locations were not managed, it may require more spot and dunnage designations in order to achieve the same level of protection, as is evident in Alternative 4. The destination management approach allows us to manage for more internal freedom and visitor choice because we are managing the destination and the capability of that destination has been fully considered.

Our analysis concluded that designating campsites is most important when stock is held overnight in the wilderness. The designated site is the main control of where all expense trips camp and plays an important function in managing these types of trips. When not controlled, these sites tend to be larger, more impacted and at higher risk for impacts to heritage resources, water resources and use trails accessing the sites. Designating these sites concentrates the impact and prevents more sites from becoming impacted over time, thereby decreasing the overall extent of impact. It allows us to manage the impacts and hold pack stations accountable for the conditions of the sites. The adaptive destination management strategy includes long-term

monitoring and evaluating of campsite impacts and provides managers with tools to take additional actions to achieve the desired designated camp conditions.

c) Identifying which trails are suitable for use by commercial pack stock.

Existing 2001 Wilderness Plan direction restricts commercial pack stock to existing system trails and approved use trails. Alternative 2 – Modified has a designation of “Not Suitable for Commercial Stock” (NSCS). This designation is used to reflect trails that either have resource concerns or concerns with the appropriateness of the destination for repetitive commercial stock use. The alternative has 89 miles of trails designated as “NSCS.”

Alternative 2 – Modified effectively responds to the issue of trail suitability by approving a limited number of visible use trails that are not maintained as system trails. These are not system trails because they typically serve campsites or areas that are primarily used by the packer, not by the general public; and, they do not duplicate system trails. This greatly minimizes the extent of off-trail travel that occurred in the past. The use trails that are approved typically have minimal resource concerns and are suitable for commercial stock use.

We have very few cases where cross-country travel is allowed. Most of these exceptions are for the occasional hunting trip to access remote areas where hunting takes place. We believe these are legitimate exceptions to manage for. Hunting is a infrequent activity in these wildernesses and occurs in September and October when the peak of the use is past. Conflicts and risks associated with this allowance are minimal. The additional few non-hunting cross-country travel approvals are tied to low levels of use on suitable resilient soil types where trailing does not become an environmental concern (e.g., granite expanses).

Alternative 4 proposes a significant difference in trail suitability determinations. It explored the effects of eliminating commercial stock on 173 miles of trails with a substantial number of areas unavailable for commercial pack stock clients. We did not find that removing commercial pack stock use from many of these areas would have greater environmental benefits as compared to maintaining a low, sustainable use levels. We sought ways to accommodate a sustainable level of use in order to meet the goals of the Wilderness Act, and low use is preferable to no use in order to meet as many of the goals as we can without causing harm to the wilderness resource.

We considered the many trails that were suggested for “NSCS” designation that went into the adjoining National Parks. We discussed the trail continuity issues with the National Park Service to insure that our actions were consistent with current park management and made our trail suitability determinations to reflect their desired conditions.

d) Identifying an appropriate level of stock to be used in conjunction with the commercial operations.

Each alternative looked at different mechanisms for limiting stock numbers. Alternative 2 proposed daily and seasonal stock limits on each operator in combination with destination quotas. We refined this approach in Alternative 2 – Modified to produce more direct effects. We concluded this is a more effective approach than stock thresholds described in Alternative 3. The threshold concept concerned both operators and the public in that it did not include a defined limit. Alternative 4 merely used a tight trailhead quota on people to control stock, albeit indirectly. Although this would greatly reduce use, it was not a direct stock control.

We settled on the **stock at one time limitation** to provide a temporal control and prevent spikes in use and direct the control on the source of the impacts that are of the highest concern—the

number of stock in the wilderness. This measures all the stock an operator uses in these two wildernesses at one time, including their day rides. As disclosed in the analysis, the number of people being serviced is not as much of a concern as the number of stock used to provide this service.

The stock at one time limitation also minimizes experiential impacts to other visitors on the trails or at shared destinations. This limitation acts as an overall governor of use as it caps stock use and helps to prevent overcrowding during the peak season. The concentration of too many parties at one location can lead to ecological impacts including the creation of new campsites. Overcrowding can lead to disproportionate physical impacts; by controlling crowding we are providing an overall control that protects resource and experiential values. By allowing packers to fully utilize the shoulder season instead of adding more people to a crowded, short season we can help to mitigate the overcrowding that occurs during the peak season.

e) Completing a cumulative impact analysis by December 2005.

This EIS analyzes the activities of 19 pack stations and other users in these two wildernesses collectively. It is estimated that 9% of these wilderness areas are available to commercial pack station services. This is figured by a spatial analysis that buffered all trails, campsites and grazing areas that packers identified as having used (even when they have not used some of these locations for years or decades). Commercial pack station use comprises only 8-10% of total use for these areas.

The degree to which commercial pack operators overlap (the environmental effects of this overlap is documented in the affected environment chapter) is minimal. There were 75 analysis units where pack station operations overlap in their identified operating areas. In 52% of these areas only two pack stations have overlapping operations, while in 45% of the areas 3-5 operators overlap. Although 75 units were identified as overlap, only 17 site specific locations overlap for spot and dunnage services. Most overlap exists as the result of traveling trips going through an operator's primary area for providing spot and dunnage services. These traveling trips comprise only 8% of the commercial pack stock use.

With the current management (Alternative 1) there could be more overlap as considerable freedom of movement is allowed. In Alternative 2 – Modified, the number of locations are limited and controlled by the destination management quota, with an overall limit on the use at these locations. Generally, it is less about how many operators and more about the total number of trips and stock to locations, regardless of how many operators are in a specific area. However, we recognize conflicts and overcrowding are more probable with additional operators. The destination management approach addresses this issue and insures the use levels are site specifically regulated.

The bigger factor with overlap appears to be associated with traveling trips. With alternatives that use service days (Alternative 4) or just trailhead quotas (Alternative 3) to control use there is more potential for traveling trips to increase and, therefore, increase overlap of operators. Alternative 2 – Modified definitively identifies the number of all expense trips and limits the extent of these types of trips in order to control the potential for overlap and cumulative effects of overlapping operations.

Alternative 2 – Modified also includes a methodical wilderness-wide and site-specific cumulative effects analysis in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) context. NEPA

requires that a cumulative impact analysis be structured to assess what additive effects the current actions would have, when viewing the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions. Our specialists examined all relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in their analysis. A catalogue of these actions can be found in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. Each specialist assessed these actions at two scales: the wilderness scale and the eight geographic scales (note that a typical programmatic document would not look site-specifically at cumulative effects). The analysis of site-specific cumulative effects was done to ensure that even at a location basis, site-specifically, we were not missing cumulative effects from past or present actions, including other uses, adjacent lands and regional contexts.

As noted earlier, the planning process was designed to include similar or potentially connected actions by incorporating the Trail Plan into the commercial pack stock analysis. This facilitated an analysis of combined impacts which was considered to be essential to completing a cumulative impacts analysis. As a result of this design and with the thoroughness of the analysis, it is with great confidence that we conclude there are not major long-term or short-term adverse effects to any resource or species.

There are instances of minor, short term or locally intensive impacts to resources; some cannot be directly attributable to commercial pack stock. To the greatest extent possible these impacts have been mitigated by our management actions. In addition, we have built into our approach a strategy to monitor and adapt and manage these uses over time should conditions change or assumptions prove to be wrong.

4) Identify the appropriate level of grazing associated with commercial pack stock operations.

Our analysis indicates that the levels of incidental grazing that we are allowing in suitable grazing areas will effectively preserve these meadows' ecosystems, as long as the critical areas are protected. In many high elevation areas, we found meadows to be unsuitable and therefore unavailable for grazing because they are too wet and never reach range readiness. For most suitable grazing areas, we found it is not the utilization of forage that prevents meadow conditions from meeting standards; instead it is the impacts associated with the movement of stock and of the related trampling and chiseling of soil and vegetation that cause unacceptable impacts. We acknowledge in our analysis the long-term ramifications of historic grazing, including sheep, cattle and large pulses of recreational pack and riding stock from trips like the Sierra Club outings of the early to mid twentieth century. With conservative estimates of utilization (measured in stock nights) and a monitoring strategy that makes operators accountable, we are confident that these measures preserve wilderness character in these areas. We limited drift fences to a minimum number used only for resource protection, and the level of development of these primitive fences does not constitute a significant effect to the undeveloped quality of wilderness character. No permanent fencing, caches, or permanent improvements are used to achieve the grazing conditions we desire.

Meadows found with a downward trend in hydrologic functioning condition will be rested from commercial pack stock grazing. While the degraded condition may not have been caused by commercial pack stock, continued grazing would not allow the trend to reverse. Our analysis indicates that trends can change and conditions are dynamic.

Whether we are looking at trends in conditions, or the mosaic character of meadows (intermingling wet and dry portions), or general range readiness determinations, there is a need

to manage for dynamic conditions over time. It is our goal to protect and restore meadows. Establishing conservative estimates of stock nights, as opposed to managing a utilization rate that would require more intensive monitoring, enables us to manage the use more proactively instead of reactively.

5) Identify monitoring requirements to facilitate responsive adaptive management for commercial pack stock operations.

We realize there are risks associated with any of the assumptions made in this analysis. At times it has been difficult to distinguish what the cause of some conditions are; in many cases existing conditions could have been primarily caused by nature, yet appear to have the imprint of human influence. Natural influences and human influences are not easily distinguishable in this wilderness environment. We made our decisions conservatively and cautiously. Over time, natural influence or synergistic effects may have different consequences than we have predicted.

It is for this reason that we have attempted to describe the desired conditions we intend to maintain at destinations, grazing areas and on trails. Over time we will undoubtedly need to take further actions to maintain these conditions. We have developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan and toolbox that will assist and guide us to consistent applications of adaptive management.

We have approached adaptive management in a responsive way. It is an approach to managing resources where the planning process includes recognizing the uncertainty in existing knowledge related to the resource being managed, and treats management actions as hypotheses to be tested using monitoring specifically designed for the particular action.

It is not our intention to be constantly changing, modifying or reversing the decisions in this document. But the greatest importance and attention must go to managing for the conditions we desire. The actions are merely tools we are using to get to the desired condition.

We understand the need to be realistic in our monitoring goals and objectives. These wildernesses comprise over 800,000 acres of topographically challenging terrain that can only be accessed by foot or horseback. Some destinations take days to reach. We have designed our monitoring goals and objectives around these realities, but have not perceived these as constraints. These considerations have led us toward an integrative approach to monitoring that identifies priorities based on multiple resource objectives, consistent with wilderness management goals to manage wilderness as a composite of resources, not as individually single resources.

We fully expect the pack stations to be fully engaged and accomplish a high level of self-monitoring. We welcome any other interested parties to help us with ongoing management and effectiveness monitoring. These efforts must be accomplished systematically and we will hold ourselves and our partners to a high standard of monitoring, using established protocols.

How the Decision Responds to Public Input

Throughout the development of the Final EIS and Alternative 2 – Modified, we considered public input in developing a scientifically credible, resource sustainable, and legally sufficient plan. In our judgment, the decision we are making will more effectively meet legal

requirements, improve environmental protection measures, and further reduce the potential for environmental harm from human activities in these wildernesses.

A Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on June 15, 2004. Two Proposed Actions (*Trail Management Plan* and *Commercial Pack Stock Use Authorizations for the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses*) were distributed to interested parties in June 2004. Public meetings were held to clarify the Proposed Actions in Clovis, California (July 8, 2004) and Bishop, California (July 12, 2004). The public was asked to submit comments to the action from which issues could be determined and alternatives developed. Approximately 300 comments were received for the *Commercial Pack Stock Use Authorizations Proposed Action* and approximately 200 comments were received for the *Trail Plan Proposed Action* (table below provides a summary of these comments). The comments for both of these projects were used to develop the significant issues.

Table 1. Number of Comments received on the Proposed Actions

Project	Agency	Interest Group	Commercial Pack Station	Individual	Form Letter	Total
Commercial Pack Stock Use and Authorization	3	7	6	119	131	266
Trail Management Plan	2	7	3	88	67	167
Total	5	14	9	207	198	433

Using the comments on the Proposed Actions, organizations from the public, other agencies, and (affected) tribes, the interdisciplinary team and Forest Supervisors developed a list of issues. Significant issues directly influence the initiation, development, and technical design of the project; are disclosed in the analysis; and were used to develop alternatives to the proposed action.

On January 25, 2005, a revised Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register. This notice incorporated the *Trails Management Plan EA* into the *Commercial Pack Stock Use Authorizations EIS*. The project was renamed *Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses EIS* and the purpose and need for the project was clarified. This combined EIS responded to concerns over these two projects being connected actions and better displays the cumulative effects of two projects occurring in the same geographic area.

The Draft EIS was released for public comment on March 29, 2005. The document was placed on the Inyo and Sierra National Forests' websites and was mailed to interested parties. On April 15, 2005, the Draft EIS Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register. Two public meetings were held. Approximately twenty people attended the May 17, 2005, meeting in Bishop, California and three people attended the May 19, 2005, meeting in Clovis, California. The comment period closed June 15, 2005. Over 400 comments were received on the DEIS, the majority of which were form letters.

Table 2. Summary of Comments received on the Draft EIS

Agency	Interest Group	Commercial Pack Station	Individual	Form Letter	Total
12	10	5	178	224	429

Throughout the process we have engaged the public and responded to what we have heard and there is no doubt that commercial pack stock use is a very polarized issue. There are clearly two sides, with very differing values and opinions that each feels is the “right” way to view these decisions. Both sides engaged in extensive letter writing campaigns that netted no new views or opinions other than the ones that were repeatedly expressed. Engagement at this level is not always productive or constructive and it does not help to facilitate resolution. It is with great regret that we have been unable to bring these two sides together to come to resolution and agreement on the management of these wildernesses.

But we feel our decision, can be seen as a fair approach to managing public use of these lands. We strongly believe there is a public need from commercial services in these wilderness areas and at the levels and conditions prescribed with Alternative 2 - Modified will protect and preserve the wilderness character. While both sides disagree over the means to do this, both sides agree that protecting wilderness character is paramount.

Responses to our Draft EIS led us to reconsider our approach and enhance a number of elements of the analysis. For example, between Draft and Final EIS we developed a new alternative that modified Alternative 2 and designed a specific destination management strategy to help readers understand the synergism of the actions at the destination level. This destination management strategy controls how, when, and where commercial pack stock activity can take place in these wildernesses and responds to the remediation that the courts are anticipating with the Final EIS.

Also, some respondents were very critical of our draft Needs Assessment, and encouraged us to better demonstrate the need for the commercial services. To get a better sense of the public’s use of commercial packing in these wilderness areas, a survey of past commercial clients was conducted between the Draft and Final EIS. In early August 2005, the survey was mailed to 537 pack stock clients from 2004. The names and addresses of the clients were gathered from the Inyo and Sierra National Forests’ Wilderness Permit Databases. The clients contacted were the individuals who identified themselves as the group leader and provided their names and addresses when receiving their wilderness permit. In 2004, 4,015 overnight clients were serviced by commercial pack stock. The average group size was three individuals, so approximately 1,338 commercial packing groups used the Ansel Adams, John Muir, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses. A total of 346 surveys were filled out and returned to the forests. In all, data was available from 346 out of the 1,338 commercial groups that utilized commercial pack stock in the Ansel Adams, John Muir, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses (approximately 40% of the groups).

The survey revealed the extent to which certain segments of the population rely upon commercial packing services to access the wilderness. Nearly 90% of the groups surveyed had an unqualified obvious need for the service and the vast majority of the need was related to age or physical limitation. A number of the respondents identified themselves as people that enjoyed backpacking at one time, but because of age or physical limitation were no longer able to carry a backpack. Another group of respondents identified themselves as family groups and according

to these individuals, commercial packing was the only way they can bring their children along on the trip. Still, another group of responses came from those with a physical disability who indicated that they would never be able to enjoy the wilderness without commercial packing services. One respondent, for example, said they had a car accident that restricted their ability to carry a backpack. Another survey response came from an individual who said they were bringing a terminally ill family member along with them; commercial pack stock support was vital as the family member did not have the strength to carry a pack. Perhaps the most striking finding in the survey was that 88% of the responses indicated that they would not have taken their trip without commercial pack stock support.

There has also been some skepticism expressed as to how we can do what we say we are going to do; that our plan is too ambitious, and we will not be able to successfully implement all the direction. In addition some believe we will not achieve the conditions we prescribe in our analysis. To respond to these concerns, we spent considerable effort creating adaptive mechanisms and the monitoring and evaluation components for this plan. We believe this greatly strengthens the plan and shows a means and method to be accountable for implementation of the direction and on going management.

Alternatives Considered

Six alternatives were considered and analyzed in detail. The following table summarizes the components of the alternatives comparatively.

Table 3. Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative						
	1 No Action	2 – Modified	2	3	4	5
Use Levels and Stock Numbers						
Day Rides	Allocated by Wilderness Plan in service days.	Day ride locations identified per Pack Station and limited by number of stock at one time in the wilderness. Limits placed on areas where day ride activities have potential for use or resource conflicts.	Allocated per Pack Station location.	Allocated per packer.	Allocate service days per packer with consideration of resource or social issues.	None authorized.
Service Days	Allocated service days with additional temporary service day pool.	No Service Days to Resort Permittees.	No Service Days to Resort Permittees.	No Service Days to Resort Permittees.	Service Days at 20% reduction from Alt 1.	None authorized.

Alternative						
	1 No Action	2 – Modified	2	3	4	5
Quotas	Trailhead quota for people. Borrowing of next days quota allowed. FS writes all wilderness permits.	Destination quotas managed through destination management plans. Stock at one time limit. FS writes all wilderness permits.	Destination quotas. Stock quotas daily/seasonal. FS writes all wilderness permits.	Trailhead quota for people, seasonal. Threshold for clients and stock. Few destination quotas. FS writes all wilderness permits.	Trailhead quota for people, reduction in party size at some trailheads. No borrowing. FS writes all wilderness permits.	None authorized.
Primary Operating Area	N/A	Identified by destination quotas.	Identified operating area.	Identified operating area.	In effect, no overlap of areas for spot and dunnage trips.	None authorized.
Party Size	15/25	15/25 And site specific party size limits.	15/25 And site specific party size limits.	15/25 And site specific party size limits.	12/20 And where trailhead prohibits full party size.	N/A
Trail Management Plan						
General Trail Plan	2001 Wilderness Plan direction and existing inventories.	Designates system of trails and assigns development levels.	Designates system of trails and assigns development levels.	Designates system of trails and assigns development levels.	Designates system of trails and assigns development levels.	Designates system of trails and assigns development levels.
System Trails	Inyo 1988 inventory Sierra 2001 inventory.	Aligns with recreation categories and destination management objectives.	Aligns with recreation categories and commercial destination quotas.	Aligns with recreation categories allowing higher development system than Alt 2.	Aligns with recreation categories allowing lower development system than Alt 2.	Aligns with recreation categories allowing lower development system than Alt 2.
Grazing Management						
Grazing Strategy	Utilization standards. Range readiness standards. Suitability direction not yet implemented.	Utilization standards estimated with stock nights. Range readiness standards same as Alt 1. Grazing suitability	Grazing zones, (stock nights, utilization and meadow closure) 5% impact in critical areas.	Grazing zones, (stock nights, utilization and meadow closure) 5% impact in critical areas.	Grazing zones, (stock nights, utilization and meadow closure) 5% impact in critical areas.	None by commercial pack stock authorized.

Alternative						
	1 No Action	2 – Modified	2	3	4	5
		determinations. Establishment of grazing zones and critical areas.				
Drift Fences	Allow drift fences only where needed for protection of resources or safety of visitors.	Retain 13 drift fences and approve one additional for resource protection.	Retain 11 drift fences and approve one additional for resource protection.	Retain 10 drift fences and approve one additional drift fence for resource protection.	Retain 4 drift fences and approve 1 additional temporary drift fence for resource protection.	None authorized for commercial pack stock.
Trail Suitability						
System Trails Suitable for Comm. Pack stock	Only use on existing system trails as directed by wilderness plan.	Use of system and authorized user trails except system trails identified as "Not Suitable for Commercial Stock."	Use of system and authorized user trails except system trails identified as "Not Recommended for Stock."	Use of system and authorized user trails except system trails identified as "Not Suitable for Commercial Stock." Fewer NSCS trails.	Use of system and authorized user trails except system trails identified as "Not Suitable for Commercial Stock." Many trail NSCS.	None authorized for commercial pack stock.
User Trails	Require approval Use trails approved in 2004.	Use trail approvals based on destination management.	Use trail approvals based on destination quotas.	Same use trail approvals as in Alt 2.	Very few use trails approved.	None authorized for commercial pack stock.
Campsites						
Campsites	50 feet from water.	Required to use designated stock camps when holding stock overnight with option of reserving site. All designated stock camps will meet BMPs.	Required to use designated stock camps when holding stock overnight with option of reserving site.	Required to use designated stock camps when holding stock overnight with option of reserving site.	All campsites for commercial pack stock designated (not just for overnight holding of stock) and limited to these sites.	None authorized for commercial pack stock.
Campfires						
Campfires	Elevational closures Site specific closures.	Few modifications to elevational fire closure boundary where firewood is available. Allow charcoal fires in areas	Elevational closures and packers allowed to pack in wood and charcoal.	Same as Alt 2 for full service trips in designated sites only.	Elevational closures Site specific closure.	Elevational closures.

Alternative						
	1 No Action	2 – Modified	2	3	4	5
		closed to wood campfires. Case by case wood campfire use by commercial pack stations.				



Description of Alternatives Considered in Detail

Alternative 1 – No Action

The No Action Alternative is the existing management direction from the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision for the Ansel Adams, John Muir, Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses (April 2001). Generally, the No Action Alternative reflects the status quo of current management under the direction of the 2001 Plan. The Wilderness Plan programmatic direction has never been fully implemented, in part, because over the last three years resources have been diverted to the court-ordered analysis and/or restricted by the court's injunction from full implementation. For the purpose of this analysis, the No Action Alternative includes the elements of the 2001 Wilderness Plan that have been implemented.

In this alternative, the Trail Management Plan for the Inyo National Forest is based upon the 1988 trails inventory and is consistent with the direction in the Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. In the absence of a similar trail inventory associated with the Sierra National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Appendix C from the 2001 Wilderness Plan serves as the basis for the Sierra National Forest trail system in this alternative. Direction for managing the trail system, including system and use trail suitability is based on the 2001 Wilderness Plan, but assumes that the designation of a trail system, consistent with the newly designated recreation categories (including identifying trails not recommended for stock) has not yet been fully implemented.

Alternative 2 – Modified

As discussed above, Alternative 2 – Modified is the selected alternative for this project. In this alternative, the emphasis is on destination management and managing for conditions at destinations. The desired condition of each destination is driven primarily by the three recreation categories outlined in the 2001 Wilderness Plan. Seasonal destination quotas will be the starting point for achieving the desired conditions. Grazing will be managed through a determination of suitability and stock night capacity for grazing zones and specific meadows. Critical areas will be protected from grazing impacts.

The proposed system of trails and development levels are based on recreation categories, current and anticipated use, resource impacts, and trail maintenance considerations. These factors are considered to ensure that trail management objectives are consistent with area management objectives.

Alternative 2 – Modified was developed in response to public comments on the Draft EIS and modified Alternative 2, the original Proposed Action.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action

Alternative 2 is the original Proposed Action that was scoped in June 2004. The proposed action was developed by this project's interdisciplinary team and both Forests' District Rangers. It was designed in response to the interdisciplinary team's assessment of conditions found in locations

where pack stations operate. The central feature of the alternative is managing use through destination quotas. It also identified the system of trails and trail management objectives consistent with the allowable use levels and recreation categories. A grazing management strategy identifies suitable meadows and zones for grazing with estimated use levels measured in stock nights.

Stock thresholds, site-specific party size and campfire allowances are also identified in Alternative 2.

Alternative 3

This alternative uses the trailhead quotas to ration use, establishing separate quotas for commercial packing at trailheads where pack stations are located. It also identifies a threshold for the seasonal number of clients and stock on each trailhead. The system of trails and trail management objectives established in this alternative are consistent with the allowable use levels and recreation categories. Grazing is the same as Alternative 2 except for meadows with downward trends in hydrologic functioning condition are closed to grazing. Site-specific party sizes are the same as Alternative 2. In addition, a number of slight modifications to the recreation category boundaries are made based on further information of the area's conditions.

Alternative 4

This alternative retains the use of service days and reduces overall commercial pack stock use by 20% and trailhead quotas are further reduced to respond more conservatively to resource issues. Party size is 12 people and 20 head of stock and further constrained by trailheads quotas. Trail suitability determinations greatly reduce the areas where commercial pack stock can operate. Grazing is similar to Alternative 3 except that meadows with hydrologic function alteration are closed to grazing. The Trail Plan generally assigns lower trail class levels but manages a very similar system of trails as Alternative 2 and 3.

Alternative 5

This alternative does not allow commercial pack stock services in the two wildernesses. The Trail Plan responds accordingly, typically with lower trail class levels due to the projected type and levels of use. Although Alternative 5 does not meet Purpose #1 (*Provide for needed commercial pack stock services*), it was included in the analysis for two reasons. First, analyzing the environmental effects associated with no commercial pack stock provides a useful baseline to compare to other alternatives. Also, the second environmental analysis addressing commercial pack stock permit issuance, the *Commercial Pack Station and Outfitter/Guide Permit Issuance EIS*, will analyze a No Action Alternative not issuing special use permit to the pack stations. Rather than reanalyze commercial pack station operations in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses in the *Permit Issuance EISes*, we determined that the prudent approach would be to analyze the environmental effects of no commercial pack stock in this EIS.

Alternatives Not Considered In Detail

Federal agencies are required by the National Environmental Policy Act “to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated” (40 CFR 1502.14). Public comments received in response to the original scoping phase and the DEIS were used to develop the alternatives contained in the FEIS.

Many ideas have been suggested and evaluated during the development of the alternatives considered in detail. Various components were considered, such as additional mitigation measures, changes to quotas and allocations, no grazing, and adjustments to commercial use quotas. Addressing all of the possible permutations would create an unmanageably large number of alternatives that would not be helpful to the decision makers or the public. In addition, some components were determined to be outside the scope of the current wilderness plan revision process, were already represented by one or more of the alternatives considered in detail, or were determined to risk unnecessary environmental harm. Therefore, a number of alternatives were considered but dismissed from detailed consideration.

There was a concerted effort by some who commented on the DEIS to forward what might best be described as “Modified Alternative 4.” This proposal suggested reducing quotas, party size and service days further, and identifying more trails as not suitable for stock. This alternative was not analyzed in detail for three reasons. First, it was determined that Modified Alternative 4 did not meet Purpose # 1 (*Provide for needed commercial pack stock services*) for this project. The levels of service that would have been provided in Modified Alternative 4 would have fallen far short of the public need as identified in the Needs Assessment. Modified Alternative 4 would reduce commercial packing services considerably below what is provided today. Secondly, the proposed reductions were rather capricious and lacked rationale beyond a desire to have less pack stock in the wilderness.

It appeared as though the primary basis for the proposed alternative was to address visitor concerns about encountering stock rather than environmental considerations. We believe that merely reducing commercial services to arbitrary levels below Alternative 4 does not demonstrate a corresponding improvement to the condition of the wilderness and justify the draconian reduction in public access to these wilderness areas. In addition, Modified Alternative 4 was not analyzed because it is believed that the environmental effects associated with this alternative will ultimately closely resemble the effects described for Alternative 5. The alternative did not provide the decision maker or public with an approach to managing commercial pack stock much different than in Alternative 5.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the NEPA require that the ROD specify “the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable” (40 CFR 1505.2(b)). According to the Council on Environmental Quality’s 40 Most Asked Questions concerning NEPA, this direction has been generally interpreted to be “the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA’s Section 101.”

Ordinarily, this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which “best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources.” Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act states that:

...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to ...

- (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradations, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- (6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

It may appear as though Alternative 5 “causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment.” Removing all pack station operations from the wilderness does eliminate a source of impact on the wilderness environment. Alternative 5, however, is not the environmentally preferred alternative if the human environment, including historic and cultural resources are considered. NEPA directs federal agencies to consider the effects of federal actions on not only the physical and natural environment, but also the human and social environment. Alternative 5 falls far short of meeting the federal government’s responsibility #4 above to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice.” As discussed in the Final EIS, Alternative 5 will severely limit the ability of a certain percentage of the public to access and enjoy the wilderness areas analyzed in this project. Commercial packing in the Sierra Nevada has a long history of providing access for the public and is recognized as an important cultural and historic resource.

Within this context, Alternative 2 – Modified would also be considered the environmentally preferred alternative in that it maintains a reasonable level of commercial packing service for the public and protects the wilderness character and resources of the area. Alternative 2 – Modified contains a number of site-specific mechanisms that control how, when, and where commercial packing activity can occur in these wildernesses. As discussed earlier in this Record of Decision and in the Final EIS, increased levels of use do not automatically translate into increase impacts to the wilderness. Whereas Alternative 5 provides the highest level of physical and ecological protection at the expense of the human and social environment, Alternative 2 – Modified meets all of the goals in Section 101 in that it “attain[s] the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradations, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences and preserve[s] important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain[s], wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice.”

Relationship of Management Direction to Existing Plans

The Wilderness Goals and Objectives, Desired Future Condition and management direction (Standards and Guidelines) of the existing Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) are amended by this decision for the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses only. This decision is otherwise consistent with the current LRMPs for the Inyo and Sierra National Forests and with the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment.

Relationship to State and Local Plans and Proposals

We have reviewed this decision and have determined that it is consistent with tribal, state and local plans.

Relationship to Other Lands

The influences of activities on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service were considered in the assessment of cumulative impacts in the FEIS. This decision does not adopt new management direction for those federal lands. Likewise, this decision does not establish direction or regulation for state, tribal, or private lands.

Monitoring and Mitigation

Mitigation Measures Adopted

Extensive measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm are being adopted in the Plan. Some of these measures have been discussed previously. Mitigation measures are an integral part of the management direction. Singularly and collectively, they avoid, rectify, reduce, or eliminate potential adverse environmental impacts of wilderness management activities. Some more significant mitigation measures are will be included in the Programmatic Agreement between the State Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Forest Service and other interested parties.

Monitoring and Evaluation

As described in our rationale, adaptive management and monitoring is integral to this decision. Our actions, such as designating a campsite or resting a meadow from grazing, must be monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. Our monitoring plan identifies the priorities for monitoring based on needs, risks and uncertainties of certain outcomes. We have also identified high priority areas for monitoring with the intention to achieve some integration in our monitoring program.

Evaluation of commercial pack stock management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses will continue indefinitely. The knowledge gained from the current actions is

necessary to inform future pack stock management within the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses as well as adjacent National Parks and other National Forest Wildernesses.

Integral to the success of adaptive management is site-specific and accurate reporting of commercial pack stock use. An emphasis will be placed on this so we are able to better understand the relationship between this use and impacts. Over time, we believe that we will refine our understanding of the effects of certain management actions, and can inform future management by our critical evaluations of these actions.

Findings Required By Other Laws

The Forest Service manages the Inyo and Sierra National Forests in conformance with many federal laws. In this section some of the more relevant laws pertinent to this programmatic-level decision are discussed.

Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577) requires that wilderness character be preserved. This section documents our conclusion and finding that wilderness character will in fact be preserved under Alternative 2 – Modified. Section 2(a) of the Act states the designated wilderness areas shall be administered...

...for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness and so as to provide for the protection of those areas, the preservation of their wilderness character.

Wilderness character combines biophysical and experiential qualities, and is never explicitly defined in the Act, however Wilderness is defined in Section 2(c) and through this definition; concepts of wilderness character are expressed as:

an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements of human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Impacts are inevitable with recreation use. Impacts often occur rapidly and recover slowly. Many factors that influence the magnitude of impact (amount, timing, and type of use, and spatial distribution of use) can be manipulated by managers to limit impacts (Cole, 2004). The most important attributes of wilderness are that it is natural, wild, un-crowded and free, yet these attributes are in conflict with one another when management attempts to provide for any one of them (Cole, 2000). Wilderness research points to the need to provide for a range of opportunities, settings, and conditions within designated wilderness. Choices between access and protection, wildness and naturalness are value judgments that should reflect society's needs and desires (Cole, 2001). According to Cole (2001):

A broad range of wilderness conditions could be provided by allowing high visitation in carefully selected and delineated wilderness locations, while protecting most wilderness in a lightly used condition. Such a wilderness management zoning approach (Haas et al. 1987) would keep most wilderness close to the low use ideal described in the Wilderness Act and still meet the increasing demand for wilderness experiences.

To evaluate compliance with the Wilderness Act in regards to wilderness character, four factors, or qualities of wilderness character were used to assess the effects of each alternative on wilderness character in Chapter 4. These come directly from the language in the Wilderness Act. Both legislation and agency policy mandate a responsibility to preserve wilderness character, yet no specific process has ever been established.

Current interagency efforts to monitor wilderness character (Landres et al., 2005) define wilderness character as the combination of biophysical, experiential, and symbolic qualities that distinguish wilderness from all other lands. Wilderness character is protected or diminished and sometimes both, by management decisions and actions.

Because wilderness character is multidimensional, composed of both biophysical and social aspects, actions taken to protect one aspect of wilderness character may diminish another aspect. For example, a bridge built to protect a stream bank from erosion caused by people or horses crossing the stream may also diminish the opportunity for people to experience the challenge of crossing a stream, and it may diminish the feeling or experience of a natural setting. Similarly, the required use of hardened or designated campsites to protect the soil and vegetation in an area may diminish the opportunity for unconfined recreation and the sense of freedom from the constraints of society (Landres et al 2004).

As this statement acknowledges, there are competing factors of wilderness character. It is the responsibility of the administering agency to assess these factors in relation to each other.

Here, these four qualities that represent the essence of wilderness character, are identified and defined, and then analyzed in relation to the selected alternative.

Untrammelled

The essence of this factor is that human activities should not control or manipulate wilderness ecosystems. Synonyms for untrammelled include unrestrained, unrestricted, unhindered, unimpeded, unencumbered, self-willed, and wildness. When speaking in terms of effects on the untrammelled quality, this evaluation considers the scale of the control or manipulation. Examples in Landres (2005) of trammelled include dams that impede natural flood cycles, animals or plants that are transplanted or re-established, and fires that are suppressed. These types of actions are intentional and deliberate, and conspicuous in their effects on ecological processes.

In Alternative 2 – Modified, there are no intentional controls or manipulations of ecological processes to facilitate or in conjunction with commercial pack stock use that affect ecosystems at the wilderness scale.

There are remnants of past actions on the wilderness landscape that predate wilderness designation that have nothing to do with commercial pack stock use. The most imposing of these types of actions are water retention structures. A total of ten dams predate the Wilderness Act, three of which would not be noticeable to the average visitor's eye since they are small in scale and/or not visible from a trail. The substantial structures that predate the wilderness do trammel

wilderness and are major adverse effects to the natural ecosystem. Commercial pack stock activities have no additional effect. In relation to these dams, commercial pack stock and noncommercial visitation pale by comparison in their effects on the untrammelled quality.

To the extent that a small percentage of area (9%) is used to camp by clients of commercial pack stock, or trails are used to travel, there is a very minor effect on the untrammelled quality of wilderness with minor water flow diversions, or vegetation loss. This level of impact is minor in scale and intensity and occurs as a result of all recreational visitation as a means to allow the use and enjoyment of wilderness.

The designation of stock camps is intended to reduce effects on water quality and reduce the overall area of impact to vegetation and soil resources. We anticipate that by designating these sites there will be less than 40 acres of disturbed environment in these wildernesses that may be considered light to moderately "trammelled." Considering even this level of obtrusion to be an effect on the untrammelled quality is magnifying the issues beyond what an average person would consider apparent. But even so, this is less than 1/4 of 1% of the wilderness that would be directly affected by commercial pack stock activities, most of which may be on a very infrequent basis on generally used by other wilderness visitors.

Natural Conditions

The Wilderness Act makes it very clear that these areas serve as a contrast to modern civilization. They are places where "man and his own work do not dominate the landscape." The agency manages for natural processes to dominate the landscape. Implied is that natural conditions vary over time and evolve. The condition at the time of designation is an important consideration in the evaluation of this factor. If, for example, a road or heavy grazing has had an effect on natural conditions, the effect of subsequent actions may be greater as a result of these past actions. The basic premise of this quality is that humans allow the processes to function on their own and that natural conditions dominate the landscape. It is not the obligation of the agency to manipulate natural processes to restore past damages, as that can become an effect on the untrammelled quality and can become as much a disturbance to natural conditions as the original activity. Each situation needs to carefully consider the best course of action to maintain natural conditions.

These wildernesses still provide a vital contrast to modern civilization. Disturbance to natural process is limited to site specific locations where commercial pack stock activities may contribute to local soil erosion, sedimentation into surface water from pack stock grazing, campsites and trails. Water quality is thought to be good and will remain so except at few very local areas where there may be slight degradation.

Alternative 2 - Modified manages for an increased level of protection for Yosemite toad meadow breeding habitats. Fifty-six meadows approved for commercial packer stock grazing overlap with Yosemite Toad breeding areas. Thirty meadows that have been approved for grazing are determined unsuitable in this alternative, and would be closed to provide full protection for toad breeding habitats.

No significant effect to any species or ecological process occurs as a result of the pack stock activities. There will remain a rich diversity of flora and fauna with interdependencies that exemplifies an unimpeded natural world. This is because the use of system trails, use trails, destinations, and grazing areas is authorized site specifically; and the levels of use assigned are

within an acceptable level that protects species and processes. This is not to say that there is no disturbance, and no effects to natural conditions, but that the disturbance occurs within acceptable locations and where it was determined to have an unacceptable effect, the area was either closed to the use or limited in how much use could occur there.

Undeveloped

This is a basic requirement of wilderness, that it is undeveloped land, void of habitation and other evidence of modern human presence. The physical evidence of humans and human activity should be “substantially unnoticeable.” Trails and campsites, while facilitating the use and enjoyment, can also be considered obtrusive and evidence of human influence. The “minimum necessary” philosophy directs managers to exercise restraint in order to ensure that visitors experience a primitive environment.

The level of development that will ensue with this alternative does not change from current conditions; they are limited to drift fences and trails. The scale of this development is so small as to be hardly discernable to the average visitor.

Campsites will have no level of development other than at most locations a small diameter (less than two feet) rock ring for containing ash, wood and coals and a small locational sign. All other features of campsites are brought in and removed with each trip or series of trips. There are no permanent structures associated with these sites.

The only structures that are allowed and authorized associated specifically with commercial pack stock uses are “drift fences,” which are primitive fences using native posts and wire strung a short distance across a trail, typically in a box canyon or narrow to contain drifting stock. Drift fences are limited in size, scope and obtrusion. There will be fewer of these structures than are allowed currently. Thirteen of these primitive structures will be allowed. Many are being allowed and kept in place to keep the drifting stock out of unsuitable areas for grazing thereby protecting natural conditions in sensitive areas.

Trails facilitate use and travel and are normally a welcome development for most visitors. The level of trail development for the purpose of facilitating commercial pack stock use is moderate in Alternative 2 – Modified. This has a minor to moderate effect on the undeveloped quality of wilderness character. Development of trails occurs to facilitate use and enjoyment of wilderness for commercial and noncommercial visitors. The highest level of trail development in these wildernesses actually occurs on a trail where stock is not allowed (Mt. Whitney). The next highest level of trail development occurs to popular areas for all visitors, and those trails where pack stock use is heavy. Trails do need a higher level of development when they are maintained for riding and pack stock use. The trail is typically more substantial, with more structures on the trail, and more steps and moderate grades. This does have an affect on the quality of wilderness character, however, the level of development that is needed is also responding to protecting resources, such as meadows, steep slopes, and riparian areas.

Actions to develop trails value recreational uses over the undeveloped quality, however the scale of this development is insignificant in contrast to the developments recreation facilities (e.g., ski areas, campgrounds) and urban areas.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation

The experiential component of wilderness is shaped by the other three factors of this evaluation and includes individual's perceptions, responses and opinions. For example, one person may observe a trail as too highly developed and therefore affect their wilderness experience while another person may not even consider the level of development and think that the trail enhances their wilderness experience. These three elements of the wilderness experience attempt to define a wilderness experience in more tangible terms. Evaluating opportunities for solitude considers the ability for a visitor to find and experience a very low density of other visitors. Primitive recreation encompasses concepts of simplicity and reliance on personal skills to travel and camp. Unconfined recreation highlights the importance of freedom and lack of managerial controls, where a visitor takes on their own risk and experiences the consequences of their choices. Together and separately, these experiential elements distinguish wilderness recreation from recreation on other more developed lands or controlled environments.

Alternative 2 - Modified has substantial effects on the unconfined recreation of commercial pack stock visitors. With limits placed on each destination that each pack station uses, there may be visitors that cannot have the trip to the location they desire. Visitation is further regulated by party size, where you can have a campfire, and where you can camp on a traveling or all expense trips. The type of trip that a visitor may want may be limited, specifically the all expense and traveling trips. This could greatly affect the visitor's ability to experience the wilderness entirely on their own terms. It is also a much more controlled experience than the non-commercial visitor, since more restrictions are in place on the commercial pack stock than the non-commercial public. The non-commercial visitor is limited by trailhead quotas, specifically designed to place the restriction on entrance to the wilderness thereby maximizing visitor freedom once inside the wilderness. For the pack stations, we are further limiting the freedom.

These restrictions on visitor freedom come as a price for maintaining natural conditions. In this regard the value of natural conditions is valued and weighed with the value of visitor freedom. Alternative 2 – Modified attempts to maintain a level of use so that the public can still enjoy a wilderness experience, though it may not be the exact location or their first choice in locations. Often the commercial pack stock visitor is merely dropped off at a point and then travels by foot without assistance or support. We considered this factor in limiting the location where the pack stock can travel, yet still allowing the less impacting use to continue.

Solitude will be protected in this alternative by the limitations on the frequency of trips to destinations and the stock at one time limitation. This will make it more likely that non-commercial visitors will not experience an amount of commercial use that is inappropriate for the capacity of the destinations and on the trails. There will still be occasions when the commercial and non-commercial visitors will be in the same locations at the same time, just as there will be times when multiple non-commercial parties will be in the same location. But the chances of commercial - non-commercial conflicts are far less in this alternative, since each destination has a certain level of use allowed, and not more. With each destination receiving a careful assessment of the desired condition, and the capacity and setting, when establishing commercial use levels, there is the greatest chance of maintain high opportunities for solitude for commercial and non-commercial visitors.

In summary, Alternative 2 – Modified preserves and protects wilderness character through various mechanisms that prevent or reduce environmental and social impacts. The diagram below expresses the relationship between public need and wilderness character, and the conditions we are maintaining by the management actions in this EIS. If one were to imagine that the threshold of preserving wilderness character is a constant, controlled through management actions, and that pack stock services will be needed at varying levels over time, depending on demographics and changing population dynamics; our management actions maintain commercial services at a level below the threshold for preserving wilderness character. This is how we perceive this relationship:

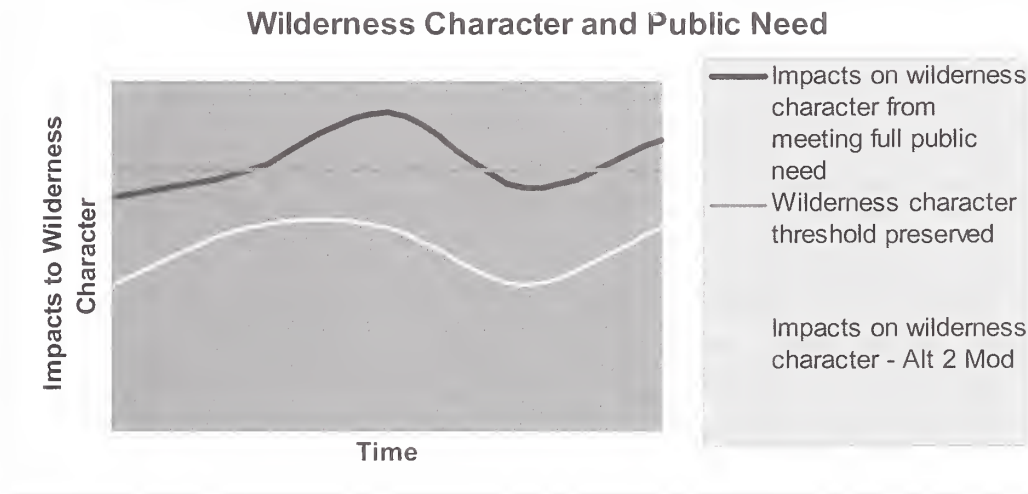


Figure 1. Effects of Alternative 2 – Modified on wilderness character and public need

In this assessment, we can demonstrate and support a finding of preserving wilderness character. Weighing together the four primary factors in relationship to each other, and in relationship to the proposed type and level of commercial pack stock uses allowed by the selected alternative, our assessment indicates that some factors are effected more than others, but all factors collectively and individually do not exceed expectations of the Wilderness Act. Figure 2 displays this finding and shows that effects of Alternative 2 – Modified do not go beyond the minimum thresholds set for the four components of wilderness character: untrammeled, natural conditions, undeveloped, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

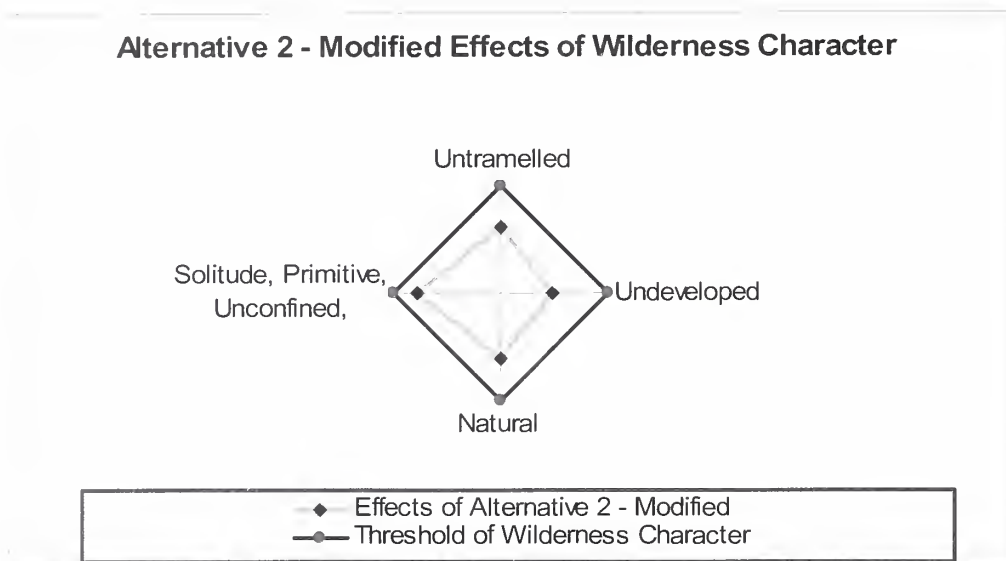


Figure 2. Effects of Alternative 2 – Modified on components of wilderness character.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires that Federal agencies prepare detailed statements on proposed actions that significantly affect the quality of the human environment. This requirement is designed to serve two major functions: 1) to provide decision makers with a detailed accounting of the likely environmental effects of a proposed action prior to its adoption; and, 2) to inform the public of, and allow comment on, such efforts.

The Inyo and Sierra National Forests have compiled and generated an enormous amount of information relevant to the effects of each of the alternatives considered in the FEIS. Such information builds on the data, analysis, and public involvement set forth in the documents prior to this FEIS, which include the 2001 Final Environmental impact Statement for the Management Direction for the Ansel Adams, John Muir and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses.

All substantive comments, written and oral, made on the DEIS have been summarized and responded to in the FEIS. Over the course of analysis, this public involvement has led to changes in the alternatives including the selected alternative.

The environmental analysis and public involvement process complies with each of the major elements of the requirements set forth by the CEQ for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508).

First, the FEIS considered a broad range of reasonable alternatives.

Second, the FEIS reflects consideration of cumulative effects of the alternatives by evaluating past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the planning area. Moreover, although non-Forest System lands are outside the scope of this decision, effects from their management have been considered in the Final EIS to a degree appropriate for a programmatic NEPA document at this scale.

Third, the FEIS makes use of the best available information. Application of a geographic information system (GIS) was used to evaluate spatial effects resulting from implementation of the alternatives. The best available science was used to help estimate environmental consequences as evidenced from the bibliography. All of these tools, taken collectively, constitute use of the best available information.

Additional site-specific decisions will be made on projects in compliance with NEPA, ESA, and other environmental laws following applicable public involvement and appeal procedures.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

This decision conforms to the 1982 planning regulations (36 CFR 219) that implement the National Forest Management Act. These regulations were recently changed (65 FR 67513). Transition language within the new regulations permits plan revisions and amendments, such as the amendments that are part of this decision, to be completed under the 1982 regulations. Since the rest of the LRMPs will continue to fall under the 1982 regulations, and since there is some uncertainty over the implementation of the new regulations, it is our decision to adopt these amendments under the 1982 regulations.

Diversity and Viability Provisions for Fish and Wildlife

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to “specify guidelines for land management plans developed to achieve the goals of the [RPA] Program which provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives” (16 U.S.C. 1604(g)(3)(B)). In accord with this diversity provision, the Secretary promulgated a regulation that provides in part: “[f]ish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area” (36 CFR 219.19, 1982 edition).

The recently completed SNFPA Record of Decision established land allocations and standards and guidelines to meet all of the diversity and viability provisions for fish and wildlife. This FEIS is consistent with that amendment. Therefore this decision will also provide the fish and wildlife habitat and other ecological conditions necessary to maintain well-distributed viable populations of vertebrate species in the planning area, and maintain the diversity of plants and animals.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Consultation requirements under Section 7 of the ESA, have been completed with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Fish and Wildlife Service reviewed the Biological Assessment for the proposed threatened and endangered species under their regulatory jurisdiction. Consistent with direction in *Memorandum of Agreement, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Programmatic Consultations and Coordination among Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, August 30, 2000*, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) concluded that this decision is “not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of

threatened and endangered species” occurring on the national forests. Copies of correspondence with the FWS are included in the planning record.

National Historic Preservation Act

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has been met through the Programmatic Agreement of 2001 for Controlling Impacts on Historic Properties; Management of Ansel Adams, John Muir, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses, Sierra and Inyo National Forests. In addition, the Forests are developing a new Programmatic Agreement for site specific actions in the Issuance of the Commercial Pack Stock Special Use Permits and will be , the Forests have consulting extensively with Indian tribes, other users of the wildernesses, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation about how best to identify and mitigate adverse effects on historic sites, structures, trails, landscapes, Native American spiritual places, and other aspects of the cultural environment, including traditional uses of the wildernesses. This resulted in a Programmatic Agreement among the consulting parties that provides for ongoing studies and consultation over at least the next five years to identify impacts and implement mitigation measures. The Forests will implement the terms of the agreement, which is believed to embrace all practicable measures to mitigate possible impacts on the cultural aspects of the wilderness environment.

Clean Water Act

Full implementation of this decision is expected to maintain and improve water quality and satisfy all State water quality requirements. This finding is based on the standards and guidelines contained in the decision, the application of State approved Best Management Practices specifically designed to protect water quality, and the discussion of water quality and beneficial uses contained in the FEIS. Examples include: (1) camp site containment, (2) destination quotas, (3) trail suitability limitations (4) rehabilitating campsites, (5) grazing strategy for commercial pack stock, and (6) incorporation of established recovery plans. Additionally, project-level analyses for activities subsequent to the decision will be required to demonstrate compliance with Clean Water Act and State water quality standards.

Clean Air Act

At the scale of a programmatic plan such as this, the overall level of activities proposed under this decision is not anticipated to violate ambient air quality standards. This finding is based on information presented in the FEIS. The Inyo and Sierra National Forests are in non-attainment for PM10 while only the Sierra N.F. is in non-attainment for Ozone. Conformity determinations will be made at subsequent levels of planning and analysis where emissions can be more accurately quantified and reasonably forecasted and local impacts assessed.

Flood Plains and Wetlands (Executive Orders 11988 and 11990)

These Executive Orders require Federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, short- and long-term effects resulting from the occupancy and modification of flood plains, and the modification or destruction of wetlands. The LRMPs provide standards and guidelines for soil, water, wetlands, and riparian areas to minimize effects to flood plains and wetlands. They incorporate the Best Management Practices of the Soil and Water Conservation Handbook. The standards and guidelines apply to all floodplains and wetlands where less restrictive management might otherwise occur.

Determination of Significance (NFMA)

Forest Service requirements for amending forest plans are included in agency regulations and policies. These require that land uses be consistent with forest plans and that proposed activities which would be in conflict with the forest plan either be denied or modified (so as to be consistent), or that the forest plan be amended. Regulations direct the Forest Service to consider whether a proposed amendment to a forest plan would be considered a significant change.

The Forest Service is authorized to implement amendments to forest plans in response to changing needs and opportunities, information identified during project analysis, or the results of monitoring and evaluation. Forest Service Handbook and Manual direction provides the framework for considering a forest plan amendment, reviewing it for significance, documenting the results, and reaching a decision. An assessment of a proposed amendment's significance in the context of the larger forest plan is a crucial part of this process. It is important to note that the definition of significance for amending a forest plan is not the same as the definition of significance as defined by NEPA. Under NEPA, significance is generally determined by whether a proposal is considered to be a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," or whether the relative severity of the environmental impacts would be significant based on their context and intensity.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that proposed forest plan amendments be evaluated for whether they would constitute a significant change in the long-term goods, outputs, and services projected for an entire national forest. Amendments that are not significant may be adopted following disclosure and notification in an environmental document, such as an EA, an EIS, or a supplement to one of these documents. Amendments that are deemed significant must be processed under the more intensive requirements for developing and approving a forest plan, which includes preparation of an EIS.

The criteria to analyze the significance of a forest plan amendment are summarized below from Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 5.32. Each of the four criteria for determining significance of the proposed amendment is responded to directly. **Based on an analysis of these criteria, we have determined that these Forest Plan Amendments are non-significant.**

1. Timing. Identify when the change is to take place. Determine whether the change is necessary during or after the plan period (the first decade) or whether the change is to take place after the next scheduled revision of the forest plan. In most cases, the later the

change, the less likely it is to be significant for the current forest plan. If the change is to take place outside the plan period, forest plan amendment is not required.

This action will take place within the next year, towards the end of the current planning period. The Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan was completed in 1988 while the Sierra National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan was completed in 1992. The Inyo and Sierra National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans are scheduled to be revised in 2010, putting both Forests towards the end of the Forest Plan planning cycle. This action cannot wait for the revision process to be completed, for a number of reasons. For one, the court has ordered this analysis be completed by December 2005. Also, these actions are needed now to ensure environmental protection.

2. Location and Size. Determine the location and size of the area involved in the change. Define the relationship of the affected area to the overall planning area. In most cases, the smaller the area affected, the less likely the change is to be a significant change in the forest plan.

These LRMP amendments only apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses on the Inyo and Sierra National Forests. These wilderness areas total just over 800,000 acres out of the total of 3.3 million acres that make up these two national forests. This is less than one third of the total acres of both forests. Furthermore, these wilderness areas generally encompass only the higher elevations of these national forests and the area of land within these two wildernesses that are affected by this amendment amounts to approximately 9% of the 800,000 acres.

3. Goals, Objectives, and Outputs. Determine whether the change alters long-term relationships between the levels of goods and services projected by the forest plan. Consider whether an increase in one type of output would trigger an increase or decrease in another. Determine whether there is a demand for goods or services not discussed in the forest plan. In most cases, changes in outputs are not likely to be a significant change in the forest plan unless the change would forego the opportunity to achieve an output in later years.

These LRMP amendments do not alter the long-term relationships between the levels of goods and services projected by the forest plans. An increase in one type of output does not trigger an increase or decrease in another. The changes in outputs are not likely to be a significant change in the forest plan since the changes would not forego the opportunity to achieve an output in later years.

This decision is also consistent with the goals, objectives and outputs set forth in the Inyo and Sierra Forest Plans and the 2001 Wilderness Plan. These additional actions further the goals, objectives and outputs identified in the 2001 amendment and the forests' plans. In the Inyo National Forest's Forest Plan, for example, the Management Direction included in the Designated Wilderness Management Prescription (MP #1) calls for the limitation of "commercial wilderness activities under permit to those that meet public needs and cannot be provided elsewhere." Other Management Direction in this Management Prescription directs the forest to "limit party size and number of stock per party to a level that protects social and natural resource values" and to "redirect and restrict use where necessary to restore impaired wilderness." Commercial pack stock in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses will be managed by a Destination Management regime that will provide more specific, updated, and consistent direction for these wildernesses.

4. Management Prescription. Determine whether the change in a management prescription is only for a specific situation or whether it would apply to future decisions throughout the planning area. Determine whether or not the change alters the desired future condition of the land and resources or the anticipated goods and services to be produced.

The changes in the management direction are only for a specific portion of the Forests, and will not apply to future decisions outside the planning area. The amendments do not alter the desired future condition of the land and resources or the anticipated goods and services to be produced.

Land and Resource Management Plan Amendments

Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Non-Significant Amendment Number 10:

This amendment is for the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses only. The Trail Plan and Commercial Pack Stock Management direction contained in Alternative 2 – Modified of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (December 2005) supplements the management direction contained in the LRMP on pages 107 through 112 and the Monitoring Plan on page 257.

Sierra National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment Number 6:

This amendment is for the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses only. The Trail Plan and Commercial Pack Stock Management direction contained in Alternative 2 – Modified of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (December 2005) supplements the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Sierra LRMP on pages 4-30 through 4-31.

For both Forests, the following management direction found in the Ansel Adams, John Muir and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses Plan (2001) is modified:

Page 11: Do not upgrade any trails from maintenance level 1 and 2 solely for the purpose of facilitating stock use. This direction will still apply to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and will not apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses.

Page 16: Prohibit wood burning stoves (including “Zip” stoves), charcoal fires, packed in firewood, or firepans within areas closed to wood campfires. This direction will still apply to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and will not apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses.

Page 21: Remove specific “Packer” quotas for Big Pine NF; Devils/Graveyard; Jackass/Norris; Walton trailheads. Commercial quotas will remain in place for outfitter guide activities.

Page 27: Identify maximum numbers of stock in the special use permit and condition by site specific needs and objectives. This direction will still apply to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and will not apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses.

Page 27: Review and adjust commercial packstock stock allocations every five years. This direction will still apply to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and will not apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses.

Page 28: Do not authorize commercial packstock on trails not recommended for stock.

This direction will still apply to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and will not apply to the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses.

Page 28: Service days will no longer be used in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses for “**Packstock Supported**” and “**Day Rides.**” Modify commercial allocation of service days as follows: Packstock Supported – 145. This is for the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness.

Also, The Trail Plan identified in Alternative 2 – Modified of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (2005) replaces Appendix C of the 2001 Wilderness Plan and the 1988 Inyo National Forest LRMP.

The geographic boundaries of the Recreation Categories are modified with this direction but not the desired conditions of the Recreation Categories.

Geographic boundaries of the elevational fire closure are modified in 8 locations with this direction.

Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, requires that Federal agencies make achieving environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The issue of environmental justice is analyzed within the Socioeconomic section in Chapters 3 and 4 of the Final EIS.

A qualitative assessment of environmental justice considerations was conducted based on the information in the Final EIS described above. Our conclusion is that the risk of such disproportionate effects on minority or low-income populations from implementation of this decision would be very low.

Civil Rights

The Forest Service manual defines civil rights as “the legal rights of United States citizens to guaranteed equal protection under the law” (USDA Forest Service Manual 1730). Civil rights impact analysis for environmental or natural resource actions are a necessary part of the social impact analysis package in an environmental impact statement and are not a separate report (USDA FSH 1709.11).

The Forest Service is committed to equal treatment of all individuals and social groups in its management programs in providing services, opportunities, and jobs. Because no actual or projected violation of legal rights to equal protection under the law is foreseen for any individual or category of people, no civil rights impacts are reported in the FEIS.

How this Document Relates to Special Use Permit Issuance EIS

This decision on the *Trail and Commercial Pack Stock Management in the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses* project is being closely followed by a second planning effort, the *Commercial Pack Station and Outfitter/Guide Permit Issuance* project. The *Permit Issuance* project will analyze and disclose the environmental effects of reissuing permits to commercial pack stations and stock-supported outfitters and guides. It will not revisit the decisions made in this ROD for the Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses. In addition, the *Permit Issuance* project will analyze and disclose the environmental effects of reissuing permits to commercial pack stations and stock-supported outfitters and guides which will include an analysis of commercial pack station operations in the front country (or non-wilderness) areas of the respective forests as well as the Golden Trout, South Sierra, Kaiser, and Dinkey Lakes Wildernesses. Unlike the Final EIS for the *Trail and Commercial Pack Stock* project which was completed as a joint effort involving both forests, each forest will issue its own Permit Issuance EIS and decision. Decisions to be made in the *Permit Issuance* project include whether to issue the permits for these operations with modified terms and conditions, or not to authorize the uses and require removal of all facilities from public land.

Implementation Plan

We are providing the following transition language and schedule for implementing the management direction in this ROD. Although the direction will become effective after publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register, we are choosing to phase in this new direction. The main reason is that we will still be under injunctive relief for some elements of this direction. Where we find that new direction is necessary for wilderness protection and not in conflict with the court injunction, we are scheduling immediate implementation. It is important not to allow existing activities that have been identified to harm the environment to continue for several years after the direction is changed. Some items however, are complicated in the timing and implementation due to the time it takes to implement. When changing management direction for such a large area, it is not practical to implement everything at once. The transition period allows for an orderly adjustment that moves management of the wildernesses forward while minimizing costs and disruption.

Table 3: Transition Plan

Alternative 2 – Modified Decision Components	Timing for Implementation
Trail Plan	Immediately.
Trail suitability	2006 operating season.
Use trail authorizations*	2006 operating season. Since the use trail decisions are more refined than the annual decisions made through the Court injunction and the criteria established through Exhibit 2, there will be environmental benefits of implementing this as soon as possible.
Suitability determinations and closure of meadows	2006 operating season.

Alternative 2 – Modified Decision Components	Timing for Implementation
Stock night limits	2006 operating season.
Specific meadow grazing strategies	Work will begin in 2006 but not be fully implemented until 2009 due to the time and personnel required to complete this component.
Permanent transects	2007
Drift fences	2006
Designated stock camps	25% in 2006 and 50% in 2007 and 25% in 2008 due to time and personnel required and timing of implementation.
Campfires	Forest Orders by June 2006.
Baseline data collection	25% in 2006; 50% in 2007 and 25% in 2008 due to time and personnel required to complete this work.
Recreation category adjustments	2006
Replace service day and trailhead quotas with destination quotas*	2007 due to operating season and trip bookings already underway for 2006 season and court injunction specifying service days.
Party size, wilderness wide and site specific*	2007 operating season and end of court injunction.
Day ride control mechanism change*	2007 operating season and end of court injunction to be consistent with control mechanism changes for other services and concurrently with implementation of “stock at one time.”
Stock numbers at one time in wilderness	2007 operating season and end of court injunction to be consistent with control mechanism changes for other services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All or in part these components are currently controlled by the court injunction. The court injunction must be lifted before implementation. If court injunction does not end prior to the 2007 operating season, then implementation will be the 1st season after end of court injunction. • All items are budget dependent. 	

Appeal Rights

This decision is subject to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 217 by filing a written notice of appeal in duplicate within 45 days of the date of published legal notice of this decision, as provided in 36 CFR 217.5(b) and 36 CFR 217.8(a)(3). The appeal must be filed with the Reviewing Officer:

Bernie Weingardt, Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, Ca. 94592

The notice of appeal must include sufficient narrative evidence and argument to show why this decision should be changed or reversed (36 CFR 217.9).

Decisions on site-specific projects are not made in this document. Decisions on proposed projects will not be made until completion of environmental analysis and documentation for the specific project, in compliance with the NEPA.

Contact Persons

If you would like more information on the Plan or the Final EIS, please contact the following officials:

Mary Beth Hennessy
Inyo NF Project Manager
351 Pacu Lane Suite 200
Bishop Ca. 93514
(760) 873-2448

or:

Mike LeFevre
Sierra NF Project Manager
1600 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93612
(559) 855-5360

Signatures

/s/ Jeffrey E. Bailey 11/10/2005

JEFFREY E. BAILEY
Forest Supervisor,
Inyo National Forest

Date

/s/Edward C. Cole 11/10/2005

EDWARD C. COLE Date
Forest Supervisor,
Sierra National Forest

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Record of Decision – Appendix A: Commercial Pack Stock Monitoring, Evaluation and Adaptive Management Plan Summary

Goals and Objectives

The 2001 Monitoring Plan developed for the Ansel Adams, John Muir and Dinkey Lakes Wilderness Plan (Appendix H) previously developed monitoring objectives and elements that overlap and also provide data for use in the assessment of trails, and commercial pack stock use as part of a larger multi-user monitoring framework. This monitoring program is designed to specifically address commercial pack stock activities and implement the appropriate components of the 2001 monitoring concept.

The **Destination Management Strategy** provides a framework for viewing management actions comprehensively, organized around the destination. In this framework, the desired conditions of the destinations are articulated and management actions that are expected to maintain the desired conditions are brought forward from the selected alternative. Assumptions will need to be evaluated, and over time, actions may need to be modified to respond to changing conditions and results of monitoring. Or, if conditions that are desired are not achieved, further actions may be needed. Providing a method for managing over time is one of the goals of the monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management plan.

Adaptive management is an approach to managing resources where the planning process includes recognizing the uncertainty in existing knowledge related to the resource being managed, and treats management actions as experiments or as hypotheses to be tested using monitoring specifically designed for the particular action (Williams, 1999; Healey et al., 1998; Walters 1986).

The goal of this monitoring plan is to:

1. Describe the monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management process.
2. Prioritize data collection to validate that the management actions described in Alternative 2 - Modified are being implemented; that these actions are working as designed; that changes in management occur as resource condition assessments warrant.
3. Validate that the commercial pack stock management actions are leading to, or maintaining the desired conditions for the various wilderness resources.

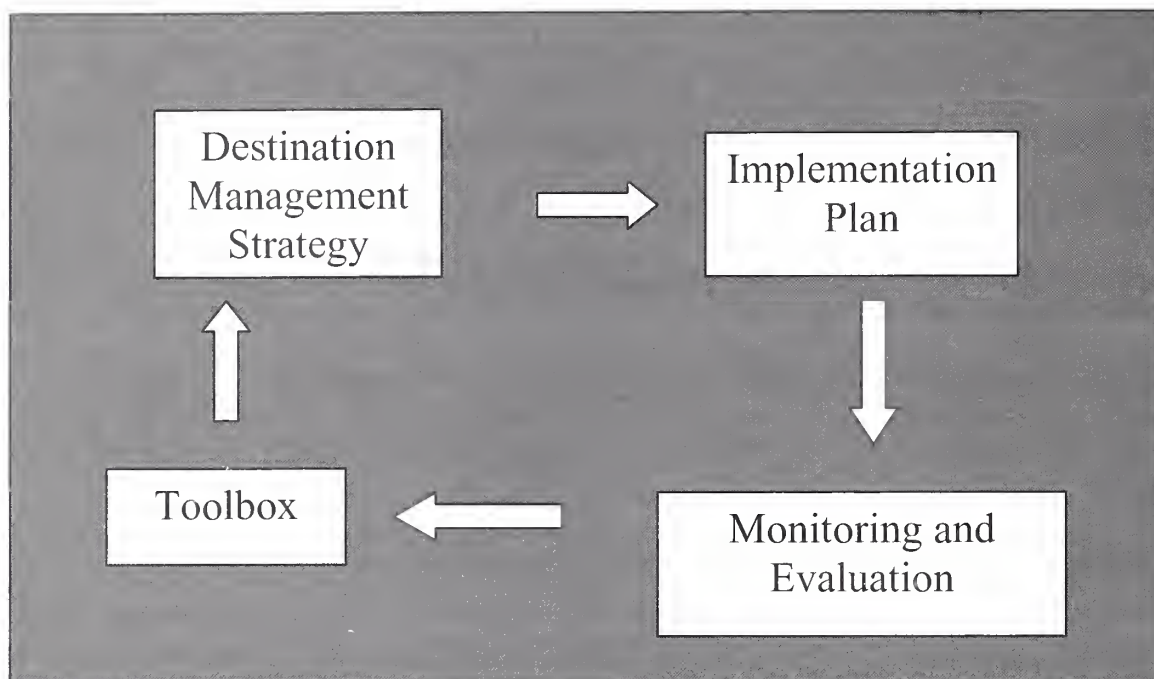


Figure 1: This diagram shows the relationship between the destination management strategy, implementation, monitoring and adaptive management ("Toolbox").

Priorities

A comprehensive monitoring plan exists in the project files. Due to the complexity, it is not practical to include all components of the monitoring plan in this appendix. Included in the comprehensive plan is a full articulation for each variable of what, when and how to measure, and monitor if full implementation were possible. We recognize that full and extensive monitoring on every element is not realistic. So this plan was developed to provide prioritization for monitoring and evaluation. Three categories of monitoring and evaluation will be implemented.

1. Baseline data collection— acquiring baseline information on destinations, use trails, grazing areas that do not have full interdisciplinary team documentation of conditions.
2. Integrated monitoring of destinations. Locations where multiple resource concerns or risks have been identified and pack stock use is authorized.
3. Single Resource monitoring where less frequent monitoring is needed to understand the effectiveness of management actions and/or the site or feature to be monitored is representative of other sites or features in the planning area.

There are also other programmatic monitoring obligations that intersect this plan, including compliance with requirements for Heritage resource programmatic agreements, and Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment requirements. Where integration with this plan is reasonable or practical, elements of these requirements will be conducted in conjunction with this monitoring.

Data Collection Process

Protocols for all the resources and/or features subject to monitoring have been developed through the interdisciplinary team process and are documented in the Evaluation of Commercial Pack Stock Operations Study Plan (2004). Conditions at meadows, on use trails and at destinations all have designed attribute rating protocols for rapid assessment. More intensive inventory needs are also identified in this study plan, such as stream condition inventory which utilize existing peer reviewed protocols. In addition to the existing protocols, a training, recordation and documentation process is being developed for consistent future applications across the planning area.

Baseline Data Collection:

Objective: To acquire baseline information on destinations, use trails, designated stock camps and grazing areas that do not have full interdisciplinary team documentation of conditions.

A full list of locations is found in the Monitoring Plan in the Project Record

Table 1: Summary of Baseline data collection needs:

Resource or Feature	Protocol	Locations
Grazing Areas	Meadow assessment and PFC (Study Plan)	170
Designated Stock Camps	Camps designed per standards and guidelines and baseline condition documented.	178
Use Trails	Rapid Assessment (Study Plan)	68
Destinations	Attribute rating (Study Plan)	53

Integrated Monitoring

Objective: To monitor and provide evaluation of management actions in locations where multiple resource concerns or risks have been identified and pack stock use is authorized. This type of monitoring will occur frequently (annually or bi-annually) until desired conditions have been reached at which point continued monitoring will be less frequent.

We have identified the following areas (Table 2) as priority monitoring for multiple resources or features. Specialists assessed priorities for range readiness, campsites, grazing, use trails, wildlife habitat critical areas, destinations, fens and sensitive plants. These priorities were then combined to determine areas of multiple concerns. Through a distillation process of evaluating needs, risk factors, use levels and geographic proximity, the following areas have been determined to be the highest need for regular monitoring for effectiveness and implementation of the decision. Where single resource issues exist, or less risk was identified, the area was considered for the 'single resource' category of monitoring and evaluation needs.

At each of these locations, following established monitoring protocol, data and photo documentation will be collected on an annual basis unless noted. Designated campsites, use

trails, grazing, range readiness, destinations, fens, wildlife habitat, impacts to heritage resources will be evaluated.

Table 2: Integrated Monitoring Locations

Analysis Unit	Forest	Destinations	Interval
French Canyon	SNF	French Lake; Elba, L, Moon Lakes; “Waterfall” camp, Royce Lake; Merriam Meadow.	Annual
Purple Bench	INF	Purple Lake; Ram Meadow, Purple Bench, Virginia Meadow.	Annual
Silver Divide	SNF	Grassy Lake, Jackson Meadow, Peter Pande Lake, Olive Lake, Wilbur May.	Annual
Cascade Valley	SNF/INF	Iva Belle, Island Crossing, Second Crossing, Third Crossing, Cascade Purple Junction.	Annual
Fourth Recess	SNF	Fourth Recess Lake, Third Recess Junction, Hopkins Junction, Third Recess Trail, Third Recess Meadow.	Annual
Sadler	SNF	Sadler Lake and grazing area.	Annual
Upper Fish Creek	INF/SNF	Tully Lake, Upper Fish grazing, Horse Heaven, Tully Hole.	Every 2 years
Glacier	SNF	Golden Trout Lakes, Muriel Lake, Wahoo Lake.	Annual
Graveyard	SNF	Lower Graveyard Lake, Graveyard Meadows, Upper Cold Creek Meadows.	Annual
Rush	INF	Clark Lakes, Spooky Meadow, Weber Lake, Alger Lake, Alger Meadow.	Annual
McGee	INF	Round Lake, Martins Meadow, Baldwin, Steelhead Lake, Big McGee Lake.	Every 2 years
Sallie Keyes	SNF	Sallie Keyes Lake, Boot Meadow.	Every 2 years
Silver Peak	SNF	Mott Lake, Silver Pass Meadows, Pocket Meadow.	Annual
Thousand Island	INF	Thousand Island Lake, Meadow, Badger Lake and Meadow, Garnet Lake and inlet.	Annual
Upper Rush	INF	Davis Lake, Rogers Meadow, Marie Lake, Waugh camp, Donahue camp and meadow.	Annual
Bishop creek	INF	Marie Louise Lake, Long lake inlet, Bull Lake.	Every 2 years
Convict	INF	Genevieve/Edith Lake, Cloverleaf Lake.	Every 2 years
Hilton	INF	Second and Davis Lakes, Hilton meadow, Turk Meadow, 3 rd and 4 th Lakes.	Annual
Pine Creek	INF	Upper Pine Lake, Honeymoon Lake.	Every 2 years
Pioneer	SNF	Mudd Lake, Upper Lakes Basin.	Annual
Sabrina	INF	Moonlight Falls, Dingleberry Lake, Baboon Lake.	Every 2 years
Shadow-Ediza	INF	Shadow Trail corridor, Ediza Lake, Laura Lake.	Annual
Triple Divide	SNF	Slab Lakes, Anne Lake.	Every 2 years
Seldon	SNF	Hilgard Branch, Bear Creek, Rosemarie Meadow, Rose Lake, Lou Beverly Lake.	Annual
King Creek	INF	Anona Lake, Ashley Lake, Superior Lake, Holcomb Lake, Fern Lake.	Annual

Single Resource Monitoring

Objective: This category the third priority for monitoring. It includes three distinct purposes. 1) to monitor locations and/or resources only when triggered by certain events or activity. These locations are generally lower priority but for a variety of reasons they may become important for effectiveness or implementation monitoring. Or, 2) to acquire information in areas of low use areas, low risk areas, or areas of single resource concerns with a prediction that use levels will not cause further degradation. And 3) some of these areas have been identified as representative for other locations in the planning area.

Table 3 Single Resource Monitoring

Location	Monitoring or Evaluation Component	Trigger / Reason	Interval
Crater-Deer (INF)	Critical area management.	If use reports indicate grazing activity is occurring.	Based on reported use
Margaret (SNF)	Grazing. North of Fern Lake, Coyote Lake grazing area, north of Frog Lake.	If use reports indicate grazing activity is increasing from current use.	n/a
Minarets (INF)	PFC at Johnston Meadow.	To determine trend in conditions and effectiveness of grazing closure.	10 years
Volcanic (SNF)	Grazing/critical area management.	If use reports indicate grazing activity is substantively increasing from current use.	Evaluated based on reported use.
Glacier Divide (SNF)	Site condition monitoring.	On-going impacts, strong tribal concerns.	Annually
Second Recess (SNF)	Site condition monitoring.	On-going impacts, strong tribal concerns.	Annually
Hopkins (SNF)	Site condition monitoring.	On-going impacts, strong tribal concerns.	Annually
Lee and Cecil (SNF)	System Trail condition	To determine effectiveness of NSCS on trail condition.	3 years
Packsaddle Lake (SNF)	Use Trail	To determine if low use levels maintain low visibility use trail.	3 years
Bishop Creek (INF)	Marie Louise Lake trail	To determine if low levels of use maintain condition of trail.	3 years
Humphreys Basin (SNF)	Mesa, Tomahawk and Humphrey's Lakes	To determine if use levels maintain condition of trail (Humphreys Lake) or if use trail remains low visibility.	3 years
Lake Catherine	Stevenson Meadow	If use reports indicate grazing activity is substantively increasing from current use.	Evaluated based on reported use.
Cargyle	Stairway Meadow, 77 Corral, Middle East Fork Meadow, Cargyle North Meadow.	If use reports indicate grazing activity is substantively increasing from current use.	Evaluated based on reported use.
Emily Lake	System trail condition (trail temporarily NSCS)	To determine if adequate mitigation has been performed to allow reintroduction of commercial stock use.	After work performed, then once every 5 years.

Location	Monitoring or Evaluation Component	Trigger / Reason	Interval
Staniford Lake	Use Trail Condition (Prohibited)	Evaluate effectiveness of removing commercial stock from use trail to Staniford Lake.	3 years
Sallie Keyes – (Senger Creek)	Use Trail Condition (Hunting access)	Determine change in definition and condition of route on Senger Creek hunter route. (Approved for limited use).	3 years

Toolbox

The following table identifies potential tools for an adaptive management approach to be used over time. All the possible outcomes of actions that may need to be modified or adjusted to meet desired conditions, changing conditions or requests for changes, have been considered. The Toolbox provides guidance to staff, pack station operators, the public, and line officers to help provide consistency in approach.

Unless otherwise noted, elements in the “When to use” column do not all need to be present. They represent different situations that may occur that drive either the need for action, or the need to evaluate and consider whether the tool is appropriate. This provides guidance and is not intended to replace the role and discretion of the decision maker to provide appropriate actions.

Table 4 Toolbox for Pack Station Adaptive Management

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
Designated sites		
Additional designated stock camp. Designated spot and dunnage site. Designated temporary hitch line.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When more than occasional competition (5 incidences a year) or conflict occur at destinations for the use of a campsite between pack stations, or between general public and pack stations. 2) When a need is identified and potential stock camps exist and no new impacts would occur OR an additional stock camp could be designed without adverse effect to resources. 3) When a need is identified and a suitable location with no identified risk factors and the use of the area would have no adverse effects to physical, biological, heritage or wilderness resources or the desired condition of the area. 4) When requested by operator. 	<p>District Ranger directs an interdisciplinary team to assess campsite, either through reports generated by wilderness ranger, or field visit.</p> <p>Evaluation must include:</p> <p>Heritage clearance,</p> <p>Assessment of trail access so that if risk factors are present they can be mitigated.</p> <p>BMP and assessment of potential compliance of BMPs with expected use levels (BMP Manual, 2000, p. 104), and</p> <p>Wilderness assessment of location's compatibility with recreation category and attributes of solitude, wilderness character and capacity.</p> <p>Designated site must be designed and inventoried according to protocol.</p> <p>Anticipated use level must be identified.</p>
Assigned site (for individual pack stations).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When an operator requests to have an assigned site reserved for their use only and it is an existing designated stock camp. 2) When no conflicts between operators would likely result. 	Follow procedures for assigned sites in Forest Service Handbook 2709.11 Section 37.21 (h).
Remove a Designated Stock Camp from use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If BMP compliance cannot be met 2) If site has not been inventoried and designed within two years (2008). 	Prohibit use of site in annual operating plans.
Use Trail Management		
Stabilize use trail.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use trail shows signs of deterioration and instability under current use and this use is otherwise consistent with destination management. 2) Few risk factors are present that would cause continuing impacts once the trail is repaired. 3) Repairs are incidental, (such as primitive barriers and 	<p>Wilderness ranger evaluates UT during normal monitoring cycle, or reports of unusual impacts. Identify key point features or areas of impact, and the presence of risk factors as well as assessment of potential repairs.</p> <p>If repairs are of incidental scale and can be implemented without changing the general undeveloped character of the use trail and there would be minimal off-trail</p>

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
	user redirection/realignment or low-profile drainage or stabilization structures) and these would not change the generally undeveloped character of the use trail.	disturbance, wilderness manager determines prescription for repairs. If work has potential to change character of trail or may disturb off-trail resources, Wilderness Manager consults with appropriate specialists prior to implementation.
Add use trail to system inventory and maintain/manage as system trail.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use trail is showing signs of degradation which require more than incidental management or treatments to stabilize, but could be corrected through standard trail treatments. 2) Use trail is being used by commercial and non-commercial public at moderate to high levels, and is likely to continue. 3) Use is consistent with other management criteria at destination, and is best served with a managed transportation system. 	<p>Wilderness ranger evaluates UT during normal monitoring cycle, or reports of unusual impacts. Identify key point features or areas of impact, and the presence of risk factors as well as assessment of potential repairs.</p> <p>Appropriate specialists assesses trail issues, either through reports generated by wilderness ranger, or field visit if potentially large extent or controversial.</p> <p>Evaluate: Level of current and future work needed; whether this work may have effects on heritage or other resources (if so, conduct appropriate surveys); what level of trail development is appropriate for anticipated use type and levels, recreation category and destination management.</p> <p>Disclose intent of adding trail(s) to system to public, and conduct appropriate planning and environmental process.</p>
Approve a use trail not currently approved.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Access is requested to an area within or in close proximity to an existing approved destination (<i>see destination boundary adjustment, below</i>); OR, access is requested on a UT which was previously prohibited. 2) Use to destination is otherwise consistent with desired conditions. 3) Conditions which originally created the need to prohibit use have changed or been corrected. 4) Route is deemed to be stable at the anticipated use level. 	<p>Wilderness ranger evaluates UT after request. Identify key point features or areas of impact, and the presence of risk factors as well as assessment of potential stabilization.</p> <p>Interdisciplinary team assesses trail issues, either through reports generated by wilderness ranger, or field visit if potentially large extent or controversial.</p> <p>Evaluate trail stability and consistency with destination management, and assign appropriate level of use at destination.</p>
Remove use trail from use by Pack Station.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use trail shows signs of deterioration and unacceptable impacts of resources, <i>and</i> 2) Risk factors exist which would make it highly unlikely the use trail could be stabilized without unacceptable changes in the trail character. 3) Impacts to TES, Heritage Resources, or other critical resources cannot be mitigated with continued use. 4) Removal of use by pack station will substantially 	<p>Wilderness ranger evaluates UT during normal monitoring cycle, or because of reports of unusual impacts. Identify key point features or areas of impact, and the presence of risk factors as well as initial assessment of potential mitigation.</p> <p>Interdisciplinary team assesses UT issues, either through detailed reports generated by wilderness ranger, or field visit, if potentially large extent or controversy.</p> <p>IDT evaluates: Extent of physical mitigation and</p>

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
	correct use trail issues. Other non-commercial use types and levels will not likely perpetuate continued problems if pack stock use is removed.	potential change in character needed to stabilize impacts if use were to continue, risk factors, future maintenance considerations, effects on TES, heritage, or other resources, and consistency with Recreation Categories and destination management; also, extent to which commercial stock use is creating the impacts and expectations for improvement with removal of commercial stock.
Destination Quota Adjustment		
Reduce levels of use at a destination.	Impacts at destination, including trails, use trails, grazing areas, campsite conditions etc, are deteriorating. Conflicts become apparent between commercial visitors, and /or between commercial and non commercial visitors.	District Ranger directs an assessment of the destination in question to determine if standards, guidelines and desired conditions are being met. Adjustments should be made based on this assessment. Resource impact ratings from baseline assessment should indicate conditions are deteriorating and commercial pack stock use may be a contributing factor.
Adjust destination quota upward.	Identified work is accomplished as identified in DMS (such as trail is repaired or improved). Desired condition is met and commercial operator identifies an ability to increase use and maintain condition. Requested by operator.	District Ranger directs an assessment of the destination in question to determine if standards, guidelines and desired conditions are being met. Adjustments should be made based on this assessment. Resource impact ratings from baseline assessment should indicate improved conditions.
Destination boundary adjustment.	Commercial operator demonstrates recent past use (within 10 years) occurred outside but adjacent to the current boundary of a destination.	District Ranger should direct an assessment of the locations in question and document conditions including presence of risk factors and determine if standards, guidelines and desired conditions are being met. Adjustments should be made based on this assessment.
Add a new destination.	Upon request by pack station.	Interdisciplinary team assessment, including destination attribute rating, photo-point identification, campsite inventory, and trail and/or use trail assessment.
Allow case by case destination use for hunting.	Upon request by pack station, at least two weeks prior to hunting season.	Wilderness manager assesses location and will need to determine that are no concerns with the level of use, and it will not have any adverse effects to trails, campsites, and/or cross country travel will not lead to trailing impacts.
Modification of Stock at One Time in the Wilderness.	Upon request by pack station or when the FS determines unacceptable impacts to be occurring.	District Ranger will direct an assessment of the locations affected by stock at one time and document conditions including presence of risk factors and determine if

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
Trail Suitability	<p>Designate trail that is currently available to commercial stock use as "Not Suitable for Commercial Stock".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trail shows signs of deterioration and unacceptable impacts of resources, <i>and</i> Risk factors exist which would make it highly unlikely the trail could be stabilized without unacceptable changes in the trail character. Impacts to TES, Heritage Resources, or other critical resources cannot be mitigated under continued commercial stock use. Removal of use by pack station will substantially correct issues. Other non-commercial use types and levels will not perpetuate continued problems if pack station use is removed. 	<p>standards, guidelines and desired conditions are being met. Adjustments should be made incrementally based on this assessment.</p> <p>Wilderness ranger or trail staff evaluates trail during normal monitoring cycle, or because of reports of unusual impacts. Identify key point features or areas of impact, and the presence of risk factors as well as initial assessment of potential mitigation.</p> <p>Interdisciplinary team assesses trail issues, either through detailed reports generated by wilderness ranger, or field visit if potentially large magnitude or controversial.</p> <p>IDT evaluates: Extent of physical mitigation and potential change in character needed to stabilize impacts if use continues, risk factors, future maintenance considerations, effects on TES, heritage, or other resources, and consistency with Recreation Categories and destination management; also, extent to which commercial stock use is creating the impacts and expectations for improvement with removal of commercial stock.</p>
Make trail which was previously designated NSCS or "NSCS until repaired" available to commercial stock.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use is requested for trail that was formerly designated "NSCS until repaired" or NSCS. Use to destination is otherwise consistent with desired conditions. Conditions which originally created the need to prohibit use have changed or been corrected. Route is deemed to be stable at the anticipated use level. 	<p>Focused field assessment and report by wilderness ranger verifying that trail has been adequately stabilized. Review by IDT.</p> <p>IDT evaluates: mitigation of key impacts has occurred, impacts to TES, heritage and other resources not likely to occur by reopening trail. Limiting factors that determine level of destination use after trail is available.</p> <p>Trails which were designated as NSCS until repaired are cleared in the Operating Plan. Trails that were designated NSCS go through appropriate public process to amend current decision.</p>
Allow early season trail opening (i.e. shoveling, sanding).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Request for shoveling, sanding . (This can occur prior to access). Identified concern with trail or destination. 	<p>Identify key locations that indicate destination or trail readiness based on intended trips.</p> <p>Site visit to key locations prior to access being granted.</p>
Grazing Management		

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
Allow grazing outside of an existing key area or grazing zone.	Request by packer or nearby grazing zones at capacity or too far from destination to be used. Destination should be no greater than ½ mile.	Interdisciplinary team visits proposed grazing area, assesses condition and suitability. Team members will as a minimum be wilderness, hydrology, range, botanist, heritage, and wildlife specialist. If determined to be suitable, the IDT completes meadow evaluation, ecological status (Rapid Assessment Process from Wilderness Plan, Assessment of Benchmarks, Appendix G, page 7), Proper Functioning Condition assessment, designates any critical areas, estimates initial stock nights available, and identifies any needed mitigations.
Increase or decrease stock nights temporarily (during a season for the remainder of that season only) within an existing grazing zone.	Change in annual conditions such as wet or dry year or consecutive years indicates productivity may be higher or lower than normal or a request by packer for an increase, and adequate monitoring data shows that utilization and other standards have not yet been reached.	Adequate monitoring data includes photographs and vegetation utilization measurements for key areas (Grazing Response Index method as described in the Wilderness Plan Appendix G, page 10) and streambank alteration measurements (R5 Rangeland Analysis and Planning Guide, Point Method, pages 5-10 to 5-15). Adequate monitoring data also includes photo-points in critical areas and written critical area evaluations.
Increase stock nights in existing key area or grazing zone (long term, for more than one season).	Upon request by pack station.	If current monitoring of vegetation utilization (Grazing Response Index method as described in the Wilderness Plan Appendix G, page 10), critical area protection, stream bank alteration (R5 Rangeland Analysis and Planning Guide, Point method), and trend monitoring (see Assessment of Benchmarks, Appendix G, page 7) shows that standards for stream condition and vegetation composition are obviously being exceeded, then an interdisciplinary team (members will be hydrology, range, and wildlife specialist) re-calculates stock nights of forage available and identifies any management needed to allow allocation. "Degraded meadows and streams will have obvious upward trend in condition and function" (2001, Wilderness Plan ROD, page 17): Therefore, for vegetation, a representative sample indicates that the majority of the meadow (over 50%) must be in high seral condition and no more than some isolated, or patchy changes away from the potential natural plant community, over less than 1/3 of the area. Stream PFC analysis must show an obvious upward trend in stream functional condition. No headcuts can be

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
Reduce stock nights in existing key area or grazing zone or rest meadow.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring shows that grazing area is not meeting standards/desired conditions. 2) More critical areas are found in grazing area. 	<p>deeper than the rooting depth of adjacent potentially stabilizing vegetation or in the lower 1/3 of the meadow. If there is a portion of the meadow with insufficient recovery, it can be excluded from the area able to be grazed. The area with sufficient recovery can be opened, and methods such as fencing, hobbling, etc. can be used to prevent access into the remaining degraded areas.</p> <p>If monitoring shows that meadow vegetation or stream condition in downward trend, or utilization or trampling standards are not being met, modify grazing management if possible, or suspend grazing if modification is not sufficient. See monitoring plan for specific monitoring protocols.</p> <p>Use the Grazing Response Index method (Wilderness Plan page 24, and Appendix G) to determine if utilization standards are being met. For trampling, use the Point Method for measuring streambank alteration. For stream condition, use the PFC protocol.</p>
Allow grazing in an area rested due to resource impacts.	Upon request by pack station.	<p>Rest continues until an interdisciplinary team establishes baseline monitoring and then accomplishes subsequent monitoring that quantifies an upward trend with resource conditions sufficient to sustain grazing and stock entry (see Assessment of Benchmarks, Appendix G, page 7). Once this monitoring confirms satisfactory rangeland condition (see Glossary) the IDT then completes a meadow evaluation (including PFC) and identifies any critical areas or mitigations needed. District Ranger reviews information and directs appropriate environmental process.</p> <p>"Degraded meadows and streams will have obvious upward trend in condition and function" (2001, Wilderness Plan ROD, page 17): Therefore, for vegetation, a representative sample indicates that the majority of the meadow (over 50%) must be in high seral condition and no more than some isolated, or patchy changes away from the potential natural plant community, over less than 1/3 of the area.</p> <p>Stream PFC analysis must show an obvious upward trend in stream functional condition. No headcuts can be deeper than the rooting depth of adjacent potentially stabilizing vegetation or in the lower 1/3 of the meadow</p>

Tools	When to Use	How to Use
		in the portion of the meadow where grazing would occur. If there is a portion of the meadow with insufficient recovery, it can be excluded from the area able to be grazed. The area with sufficient recovery can be opened, and methods such as fencing, hobbling, etc., can be used to prevent access into the remaining degraded areas.
Open meadow that is closed due to trail problems.	Trail repair or relocation is completed.	If meadow has been analyzed by ID team and found suitable except for trail issues, open meadow to grazing and calculate stock nights. If meadow has not been analyzed, interdisciplinary team visits meadow and determines suitability and capacity.
Identify additional critical areas.	Surveys, monitoring, or other reports of a previously unknown Yosemite toad population, sensitive riparian plant species population, fen, or other resource concern within a grazing area.	Appropriate specialist confirms presence of a critical area. District Ranger directs and assessment of the impacts and effects to critical areas. If no negative impacts are identified, District Ranger can direct staff to adjust estimated grazing capacity so that critical area is not included in calculation and inform permit administrator and packer(s) of presence of critical area and new capacity. If there are negative impacts, District Ranger works with permit administrator and packer(s) to develop a grazing strategy that will protect the critical area.
Use of Temporary (i.e. Electric Tape Type or "Quick Corral", but may be barbed wire or other fence type depending upon assessment) Fence for enclosure, enclosure or drift fence.	Packer proposes to use temporary electric "Quick Corral" type fence or other temporary fencing to either exclude stock from a critical area or keep stock within a suitable area or to contain stock as in a drift fence situation. Use may be one time to the entire season.	The Permit Administrator consult with Range and Wilderness Staff and other staff to determine whether additional work is needed (such as Botanical and Heritage Resources) and documents in permit file the resulting determination of the suitability and feasibility of using temporary fence at the proposed location. The fence location and duration are detailed in the Annual Operating Plan, or in a mid-season letter amending the AOP. Staff will consider and identify the location and the shortest time period that will accomplish the stock containment or resource protection needed. Staff will consider and identify the location and the shortest time period that will accomplish the stock containment or resource protection needed. District Ranger directs analysis, evaluates assessment and makes decision. Ensure completion of Section 106 prior to approval.

Tools		When to Use		How to Use
Drift Fences				
Add drift fence.		Packer proposes new fences or, Grazing zones requires resting and fences provide protection for meadow.		District Ranger directs staff to conduct a minimum requirement analysis and appropriate environmental analysis.
Remove drift fence.		No longer serves to protect resources or fulfill stock management objectives or Fence falls into disrepair and/or has not been used for five years or Fence used only for convenience to hold stock for packer, not for resource protection.		District Ranger directs appropriate specialists and permit administrators to prepare evaluation of the effectiveness of the drift fence then determines appropriate course of action. Ensure completion of Section 106 prior to removal of drift fence.
Extend or relocate existing drift fence.		Upon request by operator, and other approved practices have failed (e.g. use of electric fence) or, Significant resource issues occur related to commercial stock grazing or, Where stock management problems lead to unsafe situations for visitors. FS determines unacceptable, unmitigatable resource impacts or conflicts at current site of drift fence and the drift fence has been determined to be necessary.		Appropriate specialists assess need for drift fence vs. other alternative stock management practices. Alternative less intrusive stock management practices have been demonstrated to be unsuccessful. Fence is shown to be last resort and compliant with all current policy and standards. Environmental analysis is completed for construction of new facility in the wilderness. Ensure completion of Section 106 prior to relocation of drift fence.
Campfires				
Allow campfires by pack stations in areas above elevational closure.		Upon request by pack station		District Ranger directs an assessment of proposed area that includes proximity to other visitors camping and potential conflicts.
Adjustments to elevational fire closure.		When firewood availability is abundant enough to support campfires above 10,000 or 10,400 foot elevational closure. When firewood is not available in enough abundance to support continued campfire use When requested by packer		If campsite inventory indicates that enough campsites (at least more than 2 sites rated at a "3" or lower for firewood availability) and no conflicts with adjacent areas or within a destination would occur. When firewood ratings from campsite inventory rate out at "4" and "5" at any given destination, area should be closed to campfire use.
Party Size				
Identify party size limitations.		When reports indicate campsite will not accommodate large number of campers or pack stock without going outside the existing site.		District Ranger directs wilderness manager or permit administrator to evaluate site during normal monitoring cycle, or as a result of reports of unusual impacts. Consider current/recent past tally sheet use reports to

Tools		When to Use	How to Use
Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP)			determine appropriate party size.
Management of heritage resources.		When operations occur in the vicinity of a known heritage resource.	Direction will be provided in the HPMP for each site within the operating area.
		1) Discovery of heritage resources. 2) Inadvertent effect	Modify HPMP.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Record of Decision – Appendix B: Destination Management

The *Destination Management Strategy* found in this section provides a summary of the management actions at destinations. It is intended to be a strategy whereby managers, field personnel, pack station operators, and other interested parties can understand the integration of actions at each destination. Also, and perhaps most important, this strategy describes conditions that we intend to maintain at each destination. Since the ability to actively manage these activities over time is at the forefront of the selected alternative, this strategy becomes the starting point intended as a working document that describes current conditions and the actions needed to achieve the desired conditions.

ANSEL ADAMS EAST

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Parker				
Destination: Parker Lake	Access	Parker Bench Trail observed Trail Class 3 and generally stable. Used for day rides to wilderness boundary.	Maintain trail stability.	Trail is suitable for commercial pack stock use at proposed levels, primarily day rides and occasional overnight use with pack stock.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, fair amount of private and commercial use; and in sight and sound of the highway. High day use area.	Recreation Category 2, off primary trail; manage for low levels of use of Recreation Category 2.	Change recreation category from 1 to 2 to be consistent with conditions at lake specifically day use (hiking) of area.
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported, but known use prior to 2001.		Allow up to 4 spot/damage trips. Use of area at high end of range during heavy snow years, and for occasional all expense trips. Use level will be consistent with maintaining setting and desired campsite conditions.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain current conditions.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Low density of sites, low to	Prevent creation of new camp	Designate 1 stock camp in

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		moderate condition class.	sites, maintain low density.	vicinity of outlet of Parker Lake.
	Other Issues	Area denuded by sheep bedding and flooding.		
2. Rush Creek				
Destination: Clark Zone (Summit Lake / Clark Lakes / Agnew Pass	Access	Summit: Clark Lake Trail observed Trail Class 3, Agnew Pass observed Trail Class 2; Clark: generally stable, Clark Lake Trail observed Trail Class 3, Agnew Pass observed Trail Class 2; Spooky-Clark cutoff observed Trail Class 2. All generally stable. Alternate route down Spooky Canyon in rough condition, too steep to practically maintain. Not safe for stock below wilderness boundary. Agnew Pass: Agnew Pass Trail observed Trail Class 2, steep, generally stable. Clark to PCT Trail Class 3, generally stable.	Summit: Ensure trail stability. Clark: Maintain condition and stability. Keep use to minimum on Spooky Trail. Agnew Pass: Maintain trail stability.	All system trails suitable for commercial stock use at levels prescribed. Minimize use of Spooky Trail to maintain trail stability.
	Recreation Category Setting	Summit Lake Recreation Category 2: low to moderate use and impact, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Clark Lake Recreation Category 2: moderate to high recreational impacts, moderate opportunities for solitude. (Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6)	Summit: Few, low condition rating campsites, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Clark: Maintain area as moderately used destination with moderate to high impacts concentrated at few sites. Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Summit Lake: FPT: 0-1 trips, 0-3 stock Clark Lake: 7-14 trips, 62-99 Stock Agnew Pass: none reported		Summit Lake: up to 2 spot and damage trips (FPT) will maintain high opportunities for solitude. Clark Lake: up to 15 (FPT) spot/damage trips and use of area as full service all expense site, is consistent level of use with Recreation Category 2

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Clark Zone Cont.	Grazing	Associated grazing is in the Spooky Grazing Zone. Reported stock nights (2001/2002/2003) 197/78/119. Low to moderate localized vegetation composition alteration at both Upper and Lower Spooky. Spring with fen characteristics at Upper Spooky with moderate trampling.	Summit Lake: maintain or improve vegetative composition and cover. Maintain functioning of area with fen characteristics.	popular destination. A new Pass: 4 trips (Reds).
	Campsites	Clark Lake: Large designated stock holding campsite meets BMPs. Deep manure at highline. Multiple dead trees at designated site.	Clark Lake: Designated stock holding campsite meets BMPs. Reduce manure accumulation at highline. Reduce total area of impact.	Allow grazing in Spooky Grazing Zone at 78 stock nights, Lower Spooky 25 stock nights, Upper Spooky 41 stock nights, with 30% allowable utilization, negligible stock impacts in critical area (fen).
3. Rush Creek				Designated 1 stock camp at Clark Lakes. Reduce total area of designated site. No stock camp at Summit Lake.
Destination: Alger Lakes	Access	Alger Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, some instability below lakes. Trail through meadow slightly non-compliant with RCOs. Gem Pass Snow route (non-system), past maintenance as Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1.	Maintain current stability and low resource ratings.	Trail suitable for commercial stock at use levels prescribed.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2; very low use and overall recreation impacts are minor. Opportunities for solitude are high. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.0.	Maintain low use and overall impacts remain minor. Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 Trips, 0-62 Stock		Up to 10 spot/damage trips and use for all expense trips will maintain low recreation category use levels and conditions.
	Grazing	Alger Lakes: Fen and occupied Yosemite toad habitat with slight to moderate trampling and chiseling impacts; lakeshore sensitive plant potential habitat with no noted impacts. Negligible hydrologic function alteration. Stream is at PFC. Reported use: 332/184/202. Minor localized vegetation impacts.	Maintain functioning fen; maintain good lakeshore condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Negligible hydrologic function alteration. Stream is at PFC. Vegetation is at high-seral status.	Allow grazing at 332 stock nights with applicable standards, 40% AUF, 20% streambank alteration. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Designated stock holding site on east side of lake meets BMPs. Campsite shows moderate compaction, vegetation	Designated stock holding sites and spot/damage site meets BMPs. Maintain or decrease existing camp perimeter.	Designate 1 stock camp site.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		loss and total area.		
	Other Issues		Maintain or improve firewood availability condition.	Allow case by case packing in of wood at Alger Lakes.
4. Rush Creek				
Destination: Gem / Waugh Lakes	Access	<p>Rush Creek observed Trail Class 3, stable even with high use. Access trails to camps along primary corridor short. Some instability on inherent camp access trails.</p> <p>Trail observed Trail Class 3, stable even with high use. Access trails to camps at Gem Lake very short.</p> <p>Waugh Trail observed Trail Class 3 stable even with high use. Access trails to camps along primary corridor short, with some instability. Social trails between camp and lake contributing a small amount of sediment to Waugh Lake.</p>	<p>Rush Creek: Ensure camp access trails are stable.</p> <p>Waugh Lake: Ensure camp access trails and social trails from camps are stable.</p>	<p>Rush Creek: Identify best route to "Tractor Camp" (vs. Bill Henry Camp) below Waugh dam.</p>
	Recreation Category Setting	<p>Rush Creek: Recreation Category 2. Moderate impacts at campsites; moderate opportunities for solitude.</p> <p>Waugh Lake: Recreation Category 2. Presence of dam and reservoir has high impact on wilderness character. Recreation impacts moderate, but negligible in comparison to dam. Recreation Impact Rating 1.2.</p>	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	<p>Rush Creek: 23 trips; 52-158 stock</p> <p>Waugh FPT: 0-5 trips, 0-52 stock</p> <p>Reds: 0-2 trips, 0-12 stock</p>		30 trips in zone to one operator, includes Gem Lake, Waugh Lake and Rush Creek for spot/dunnage trips and use for all expense trips consistent with primary trail corridor. Use will maintain moderate opportunities for solitude. Use levels consistent with primary trail corridor of Recreation Category 2.
	Grazing	<p>Rush Creek: none reported</p> <p>Waugh Lake: none reported</p>		Rush Creek: no grazing Waugh Lake: no grazing
	Campsites	Rush Creek: existing campsites have moderate impacts from repeated use, compaction, vegetation loss and bare core are evident.	Rush Creek: use existing campsites for spot and dunnage. Relocate all expense campsite below Waugh dam. Waugh Lake: stock holding and	Rush Creek : designate 3 stock camps. Close and rehabilitate campsite known as "Bill Henry", and relocate to "Tractor Camp". Secondary camp is "Dink's

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Waugh Lake: 1 stock holding site meets BMPs.	spot/dunnage sites meet BMPs.	Camp" Waugh Lake: designate 1 stock camp at Waugh Lake inlet known as "Bridoff" and contain camp site.
5. Rush Creek	Other Issues			Maintain 2 high-line sites for day rides at Gem Lake (Crest Creek junction).
Destination: Weber Lake	Access	Weber Lake observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Weber Spur use trail (not on system) to campsite at outlet is well-defined, steep, Resource Rating 1. Spur trail appears to be diverting surface water, near junction with system trail. Sullivan Lake use trail: Resource Rating 1, indistinct near Sullivan Lake. Not stock suitable.	Weber Spur use trail should not divert surface water. Ensure stability of Weber Spur use trail at approved use levels. Keep Sullivan use trail low profile and stable.	Weber System Trail downgrade to Trail Class 2. Add Weber Spur use trail to system (Trail Class 2). No commercial stock use on Sullivan Lake use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2; low to moderate recreation impacts, moderate to high opportunities for solitude, low to moderate capacity for camping. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6.	Maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	8-12 Trips, 57-84 Stock		Up to 12 spot and dunnage trips consistent with Recreation Category 2 will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	None reported		No grazing.
	Campsites	Some campsites show moderate to high impact, mutilations, vegetation loss.	Low condition rating at campsites.	No stock camp. Require packer to pack in firewood for clients, set back campsites from water.
6. Rush Creek				
Destination: Crest Creek	Access	Crest Creek use trail not defined, Resource Rating 0 with low-mid risk factors.	No increase in trail visibility or impacts.	Allow limited cross-country travel.
	Recreation Category Setting	No evidence of trail, no impacts visible. High opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	None reported, but known use prior to 2001.		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips for fall season hunting only. Utilize low stock numbers. Low use level will ensure no

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	None reported.		new trail effects and high opportunities for solitude.
	Campsites	No visible camps.	No visible camps.	No grazing. No stock camp.
7. Upper Rush				
Destination: Davis Lake	Access	Davis Lake Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1; Upper Davis use trail use. Risk factors present. Rodgers use trail (access to grazing) Resource Rating = 2.5, causing slight diversion of spring channel surface flow, becoming more impacted at crossings and meadows.	Prevent change on Upper Davis use trail. Rodgers use trail: remove use from the most fragile areas, stabilize trail at crossings/springs.	Prohibit stock use on Upper Davis use trail. Determine better route to Rodgers grazing.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4, riparian concerns and risk factors.	Maintain Recreation Category 2 conditions for destination off primary trail.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-54 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips and use of designated site for all expense trips will maintain Recreation Category 2 conditions for destination off primary trail.
	Grazing	Davis Rodgers Zone: reported stock nights: 126/168/104. Localized minor vegetation alteration. Yosemite toad breeding habitat critical area in Upper Davis and Rodgers Lakes meadows with light to moderate trampling and chiseling impacts from grazing. Lakeshore potential habitat for Tioga sedge has trampling impacts at Marie and Rodgers Meadows. Streams at PFC and hydrologic function alteration only at the benches east of Davis Lake.	Streams at PFC and no hydrologic function alteration in meadows/grazed areas. Maintain vegetation at desired condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Maintain Tioga sedge habitat in good condition.	Allow grazing in zone at 128 stock nights 3-year rotation between Davis, Davis benches and Rodgers. Packer manages stock to keep out of critical areas. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	One stock holding site at the north tip of Davis Lake meets BMPs.	Stock holding and spot/damage sites meet BMPs. Contain campsite impacts.	Designate 1 stock camp at Davis Lake. Contain campsite impacts.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
8. Upper Rush				
Destination: Donahue (includes Marie Lake)	Access	PCT Primary access, generally stable. Camp access trail crosses creek at hardened ford. Mountain yellow-legged frog stream habitat critical area in Rush Creek at stock crossing to camp with loss of undercut bank habitat from stock chiseling of streambanks.	Ensure camp access (Donahue) trail stability. No additional undercut streambank habitat loss, maintenance or restoration of existing habitat condition.	Marie Lake Trail NSCS. Stock prohibited on Marie Lakes Meadow use trail (URU02). Monitor stream crossing at Donahue stock to ensure no additional undercut bank loss, implement additional management measures such as re-location if crossing continues to exacerbate undercut bank loss.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-10 stock		Up to 2 trips for spot and dunnage and use of site for all expense trips. Low commercial use for a Recreation Category 2 primary trail corridor.
	Grazing	Meadow between camp and the creek is severely compacted and stream bank has trampling over about 10% of its length in the meadow. Mountain-yellow-legged frog streambank habitat has collapsed undercut bank areas from stock crossing. Meadows east of camp have good hydrologic function. Localized minor vegetative alteration. Reported grazing: 45/127/36.	Meadow between camp and the creek has only slight compaction and stream bank trampling remains below 20%. Maintain high quality mountain yellow-legged frog undercut streambank habitat. Maintain meadow at vegetative desired condition.	Allow grazing at 127 stock nights, creek crossing and associated meadow identified as a critical area. Apply 40% AUF and 20% streambank standard. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Campsite is moderate impact, large barren core area and vegetation loss, moderate in total area.	Contain size of campsite.	Designate 1 stock camp at Marie Meadow and 1 stock camp Donahue. Manage Donahue camp for traveling trips, and Marie for operator at Silver Lake.
9. Upper Rush				
Destination: Lost Lake	Access	Lost Lake use trail: Resource Rating 0, not visible (cross country route).	Ensure trails do not become evident.	Allow limited cross-country travel.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. No evidence of trail use, high opportunities for solitude.	No visible trail or impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported, but known use prior to 2001.		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips for fall hunting season only. Low use, and season of use, is consistent with Recreation Category 1 and will maintain

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
				high opportunities for solitude and no evidence of trail.
	Grazing	No grazing reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	No stock camps.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
10. River				
Destination: River Trail	Access	River Trail observed Trail Class 3, recently repaired, generally stable.		River Trail to Garnet Lake NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, high use trail corridor with low opportunities for solitude while traveling, moderate to high while camping.	Maintain for low impacts outside of trail and campsites. Manage for moderate opportunities for solitude while traveling and moderate to high opportunities for solitude while camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	No reported use.		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips, relatively low use for Recreation Category 3 high use trail corridor.
	Grazing	PCT junction River Trail and Olaine Meadows have potential habitat for sensitive species. Reported grazing in zone: 0/46/50.	At desired high-seral vegetative condition.	Allow grazing in zone at 78 stock nights, with 30% allowable utilization, 20 percent stream bank alteration, Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
11. Thousand Island				
Destination: Garnet Lake	Access	Garnet Lake camps use trail from PCT observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5, awkward, unstable, heavily used by commercial stock and hikers. Garnet-Emerald Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 4, (abandoned JMT) poorly maintained, moderate to severe erosion. Garnet grazing use trail, Resource Rating 4, poorly located, through lake, creeks. Meadow between Garnet and Emerald Lakes has local moderate hydrologic function alteration which may be result of trail location.	Reduce erosion and effects of the unmaintained Garnet-Emerald trail. Ensure stable access to camps from PCT. Prevent impacts from grazing trail.	Garnet Lake - Emerald Lake Trail NSCS; Trail Class 1. Install some basic drainage, stabilization structures. Improve trail to camps from PCT.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3. High level of recreation use impact. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.8. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Allow for high levels of use by concentrating impacts and managing sites. Manage for lowering overall resource rating by containing impacts.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	11-30 trips, 40-296 stock		Up to 20 spot and dunnage trips and use for all expense trips. Decrease commercial use to lower impacts in Recreation Category 3.
	Grazing	Stream determined functional at-risk with a downward trend. Meadow has slight hydrologic function alteration. Localized vegetative composition alteration in lakeshore meadows. Riparian habitat at west shore in fair condition; with current stock trampling and chiseling impacts including fragmented sod and reduced vegetative cover. The majority of the meadows never reach range readiness. Area with fen characteristics at risk due to stream incision.	Condition of the stream improves toward proper functioning with stable banks. No alteration of meadow hydrologic function with no sod fragmentation. Protect wet soils from trampling and sod fragmentation. Vegetative cover increases. Improve habitat condition by reducing trampling and chiseling impacts in wet meadow/wetland types. Fen in functioning condition.	Unsuitable, no grazing allowed.
	Campsites	Stock holding site at the north side of the lake is within 100 feet of water and is causing sediment to enter water.	Stock holding site should be over 100 feet from water, and should not cause sediment to enter water.	Designate 1 stock camp at Garnet Lake. Contain and set back camp site from lake and meadow.
12. Thousand Island	Other Issues			Implement grazing action.
Destination: Thousand / Upper San Joaquin	Access	Thousand Island Lake: trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, incised along lakeshore, few to no structures. Badger Lake Spur (to camps): observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1. Stable w/ no risk factors. Badger Meadow grazing use trail, steep, some erosion.	Thousand Island: Stabilize access to approved camps. Badger Lake: ensure stability of grazing access trail from lake. Emerald Lake: meadow should have negligible hydrologic function alteration.	Badger Lake use trail add to system as Trail Class 2.
	Recreation Category Setting	Thousand Island: Recreation Category 3 with crowding and high use. Low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0. Upper San Joaquin: Recreation Category 3. Badger Lake: Recreation Category 3, moderate impacts, Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8. Emerald Lake: Recreation Category 3. Low opportunities for solitude.	Reduce crowding conflicts and trail encounters in zone. Thousand Island: concentrate and contain recreational impacts. Badger Lake: reduce overall impact rating by improving campsite conditions. Emerald Lake: maintain high use with moderate recreation impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Thousand Island: Reds: 26-58 trips, 150-398 stock. FPT: 0-2 trips, 0-15 stock. Upper San Joaquin: Reds: 0-6 trips, 0-53		Up to 45 trips spot and dunnage to one operator, to 3 destinations within this high use Recreation Category 3 area.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		stock. Badger: 8-13 trips, 28-63 stock Emerald Lake: no data for "Emerald Lake".		Maintain current levels of use at Badger Lake.
	Grazing	Thousand Island: Two streams in meadows were found to be functional at-risk, one with a downward trend, one with a non-apparent trend, with slight overall hydrologic function alteration. See Garnet-Thousand Island Grazing Zone. Yosemite toad and mountain yellow-legged frog breeding habitat critical area in meadows west of Thousand Island Lake with light to moderate trampling and chiseling impacts from grazing. Reported grazing: 390/204/127. Local moderate vegetative composition alteration, moderate to severe alteration at meadows between Garnet and Thousand Island. San Joaquin Grazing Zone: reported stock nights: 0/46/50. Badger Lakes Meadow: minor vegetation alteration, fen with some trampling, stream is functional at-risk with a non-apparent trend, slight hydrologic function alteration meadow-wide. Emerald Lake: wet conditions, low percentage of area reaches range readiness.	Thousand Island: Streams should move toward proper functioning condition, with an upward trend. Meadows should have negligible hydrologic function alteration. Locally increase vegetative cover. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad and mountain yellow-legged frog habitats. Badger Lake: Fen in functioning condition. Stream has an upward trend in functional condition. No hydrologic function alteration. At desired high-seral status. Emerald Lake: At desired vegetative condition.	Thousand Island: allow grazing 127 stock nights available in zone, mostly on benches north of Thousand Island Lake. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing. Upper San Joaquin: allow grazing with applicable standards (including a 40% allowable utilization factor), 84 stock nights available in the zone in alternative 2,3; 65 in alternative 4 with a 30% AUF. Badger: allow grazing with applicable standards (including a 40% allowable utilization factor), 84 stock nights available in the zone, 19 stock nights at Badger Lake Meadow, in alternative 2,3; 65 in alternative 4 with a 30% AUF. (Emerald Lake) No grazing.
	Campsites	Thousand Island: one stock holding site at the north end of Thousand Island Lake meets BMPs.	Thousand Island: stock holding and spot/dunnage sites meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at Thousand Island Lake and 1 in the vicinity of Badger Lake.
	Other Issues	Badger Lake: Mountain yellow-legged frog re-introduction habitat, no current impacts. Emerald Lake: Pack stock trail contours above shoreline of mountain yellow-legged frog unnamed pond between Garnet and Emerald Lakes with minor sedimentation input.	Badger Lake: maintain good condition habitat. Emerald Lake: maintain habitat conditions and continue to ensure minimal trail sediment input into pond.	Badger Lake: monitor if stock holding camp is identified. Emerald Lake: monitor and take remedial action if trail erosion increases such as trail re-location.
13. Shadow/Ediza				
Destination: Clarice Lake	Access	Clarice Lake use trail (SHE01), lightly defined, minimal use. Slight risk factors.	Prevent further trail development.	Approve Clarice Lake use trail SHE01.
	Recreation Category	Recreation Category 2 with destination off primary trail. High opportunities for	Maintain high opportunities for solitude,	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Setting	solitude.	lightly defined trail.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 15-39 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips for light use to maintain high opportunities for solitude with less than 10 stock a year will not increase visibility of trail.
	Grazing	No grazing.		No grazing.
	Campsites	No stock camps.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
14. Shadow-Ediza				
Destination: Ediza Lake	Access	Ediza Camp access trail observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 3, well-defined, moderate to high use by commercial and public. Issues at creek crossing and incision near camp. Iceberg Lake Trail: Resource Rating 5; causing sediment to enter Ediza Lake; Ediza grazing trail Resource Rating 4.	Ediza camp access trail: Resource Rating 2, Ediza grazing trail: Resource Rating 1.	Stabilize creek crossings; Ediza grazing use trail; prohibit stock use. Mitigate damage when possible.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3; moderate to high use levels; moderate opportunities for solitude; Resource Rating 2.6.	Low-moderate opportunities for solitude during peak season; reduce overall impacts at destination by containing and concentrating impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	19-30 trips; 65-137 stock		Limit spot and dunnage trips to 24 trips and do not increase stock numbers.
	Grazing	Closed to grazing above outlet; unsuitable for grazing.	Maintain existing condition.	Maintain grazing closure.
	Campsites	Large impacted camping area at inlet; includes small spot dunnage site at outlet below lake.	Maintain existing condition; no stock holding.	To concentrate stock use in area, designate spot and dunnage site at inlet, set back campsites too close to water.
	Other Issues			No stock camps.
15. Shadow-Ediza				
Destination: Laura Lake	Access	Laura Lake (former "Altha Lake"); Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 4, impacts to small meadow, riparian, erosion.	Reduce erosion and impacts on riparian section of trail and stabilize and contain extent of impact on steeper sections that are widening.	Stabilize trail.
	Recreation Category	Recreation Category 2, Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8. Moderate to high	Maintain high opportunities for solitude	

Analysis Unit/ Destination		Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Setting	opportunities for solitude.	and low to moderate impacts at few sites.	
		Use Levels	3-5 trips, 15-39 stock		Up to 3 spot and dunnage trips. Manage for low stock numbers, not more than 15 stock. Up to 5 trips and 20 stock when trail is improved. This use level will maintain high opportunities for solitude and ensure no additional degradation of trail corridor.
		Grazing	Small meadow with some areas never reaching range readiness. In good condition. Reported grazing 0/0/40	Maintain good meadow condition.	Allow grazing, 10 stock nights available.
		Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.
16. Shadow-Ediza					
Destination: Nydiver Creek					
		Access	Nydiver Trail observed Trail Class 1.5, Resource Rating 1, generally stable with low use.	Maintain low use and trail stability.	Nydiver Trail Trail Class 1.
		Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1-2. Lakes are Recreation Category 1. Pack station use occurs in Recreation Category 2. Low impact, high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain low impact high opportunities for solitude.	
		Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-8 stock		Up to 2 spot/dunnaage trips to maintain trail stability and high opportunities for solitude.
		Grazing	No grazing reported.	At desired vegetative condition.	No grazing.
		Campsites	No stock camps.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
17. Shadow-Ediza					
Destination: Rosalie / Gladys Lakes					
		Access	JMT(Trail Class 3) provides generally stable access. Short camp access trail - dry/stable. Grazing access use trail is Resource Rating 1, some slight erosion, generally contours dry slope.	Ensure grazing use trail remains stable.	
		Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude.		
		Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-38 stock		Up to 6 spot/dunnaage trips and use of area for all expense or traveling trips.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Possible fen above Rosalie with slight trampling. See Shadow Ediza Grazing Zone. Reported stock nights: 27/0/167 in zone, 0/0/27 at Rosalie/Gladys. Local minor vegetative composition alteration.	Fen trampling <5%. Local minor vegetative alteration is within desired condition.	Allow grazing at 30% AUF and 109 stock nights. Rosalie/Gladys 29 stock nights.
	Campsites	Moderately high impact to stock campsites.	Contain stock campsite and reduce total area.	Designate 1 stock camp at Rosalie Lake and 1 stock camp at Gladys Lake.
18. Shadow-Ediza				
Destination: Shadow Creek	Access	Shadow/Ediza Trail: Trail Class 3, stable. Camp access trail crosses Shadow Creek, some streambank impacts, path in meadow with trampling.	Stabilize camp access trail.	Reroute camp access trail out of meadow. Assess whether structure at creek would improve crossing.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3, low to moderate opportunities for solitude and moderate impacts.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude with low to moderate impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	4-15 trips, 20-93 stock		Up to 16 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for all expense trips.
	Grazing	Stream in Shadow/Nydiver confluence meadow is functional at-risk. Local moderate to minor vegetative species composition change. Reported stock nights: 27/0/167 in zone, 27/0/110 at Shadow Creek.	Stream should move toward PFC. Vegetation is at desired condition.	Allow grazing at 109 stock nights at Shadow Creek near PCT junction 30 stock nights @ 30% AUF.
	Campsites	Campsite in the Shadow Creek corridor south of Shadow Creek did not meet BMPs, as it was within 50 feet of water and depositing sediment and manure into water. Another nearby stock holding site did meet BMPs.	Stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 primary stock camp and 1 secondary for low capacity stock camp. Set campsite back from water.
19. Minarets				
Destination: Trinity Lakes	Access	JMT		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along JMT, not a popular destination, high opportunities for solitude while camping low to moderate while traveling.	Maintain current conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-20 stock ("Vivian")		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips to maintain current low use.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing			Part of the Minaret Creek Grazing Zone.
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
20. Minarets				
Destination: Emily Lake	Access	Emily Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 4. Trail through possible fen with trampling impacts. System trail crossing at Emily Lake outlet appears to be causing unstable banks and sediment to enter the creek. Through meadow, trail is diverting seep flow.	Limit use to reduce deterioration until trail can be stabilized. Fen in functioning condition. Trail should not allow excessive sediment to enter the creek (though some will always enter at stream crossings) or divert seep flow.	NSCS until trail is fixed.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Moderate impacts, moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.4.	Maintain moderate for solitude and lower reduced recreation impact rating.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-8 trips, 0-58 stock		No trips until trail is fixed; Up to 8 spot and dunmage when trail is improved.
	Grazing	No grazing reported.		No grazing proposed.
	Campsites	Stock holding campsite at Emily Lake outlet is 100 feet from water, but is allowing sediment to enter the creek and does not meet BMPs.	Stockholding and spot/dunmage sites should meet BMPs.	Prohibit stock use of site on north side of lake; establish (on the east side of creek) 1 stock camp.
21. Minarets				
Destination: Minaret Creek (includes Johnston Meadow)	Access	Minaret Creek Trail and JMT Trail Class 3, generally stable. No use trails, other than grazing-trailing. Minaret Creek Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable. Short access trails to spot and dunmage campsites.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Moderate impacts and moderate solitude along trail corridor. High capacity for camping and high solitude while camping.	Maintain current conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Johnston: 0-2 trips, 0-60 stock (party size exemption 2003) Minaret: 2-11 trips, 18-45 stock		Up to 20 spot and dunmage trips will maintain experiential qualities. High potential for dispersing use while camping to avoid crowding and maintain high solitude.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Johnston Meadow with potential habitat for sensitive species at risk. One reach of stream was found to be functional at-risk with a downward trend. Meadow has overall moderate hydrologic function alteration. Reported grazing: 0/20/12. Local moderate vegetative composition alteration.	Meadow stream move toward PFC. Meadow has negligible hydrologic function alteration. At desired vegetative condition. Improve sensitive plant potential habitat condition.	Rest Johnston Meadow pasture. Re-evaluate in 8-12 years.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Minaret Creek and 1 stock camp at Johnston Meadow.
22. King Creek				
Destination: Anona Lake	Access	Fern/Anona Trail observed Trail Class 2&1, Resource Rating 1, lightly defined on mostly dry slopes. One small stream crossing has moderate headcut. Some erosion in steep area near lake.	Ensure trail stability.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Moderate impacts, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8	Maintain at high opportunities for solitude.	Party size limit of 10/20.
	Use Levels 01-04	0-5 trips, 0-28 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense trips.
	Grazing	Meadows are potential habitat for sensitive plants. Meadow stream is at PFC with no hydrologic function alteration. Minor vegetative alteration. Reported grazing: 130/94/42 in King Creek Grazing Zone, 44/0/0 at Anona.	Meadow should remain in good hydrologic condition, at desired vegetative condition.	Allow grazing at outlet, 25 stock nights.
	Campsites	Spot and damage site on the benches east of Anona Lake does not meet BMPs. Too close to water.	Stockholding and spot and damage sites meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp.
23. King Creek				
Destination: Ashley Lake	Access	Ashley Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1 - rocky and rough, but stable. Some sections ill-defined, but low risk factors.	Current	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off primary trail. Moderate impacts and opportunities for solitude. Recreation impact rating = 1.6.	Manage for moderate to high opportunities for solitude of Recreation Category 2 destination off primary trail.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Ashley Lake	Use Levels 01-04	2-14 trips, 14-84 stock		Up to 7 spot and dunnage trips and use of designated site for all expense trips. Limits use to manage for higher opportunities for solitude than current conditions.
	Grazing	Meadow stream is at PFC and overall meadow with no hydrologic function alteration. Poor, steep, erosive soils along access to grazing area.	Meadow stream remains at PFC and in good hydrologic condition. Prevent soil loss along access route.	No grazing approved due to access issues.
	Campsites	Stock holding site on the northeast side of Ashley Lake does not meet BMPs.	Stockholding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp.
24. King Creek				
Destination: Fern Lake	Access	Fern Trail (Trail Class 2 - 1/4 mile) stable, except creek crossing near camp. Slight bank impacts.	Ensure stable crossing and access to camp.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 area off primary trail, moderate to high opportunities for solitude but low capacity area. Impacts concentrated at campsites. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.2.	Maintain a low capacity area, minimal party size. Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	Party size limit of 10/20.
	Use Levels 01-04	2-8 trips, 12-80 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for small all expense trip parties. Maintain for current stock numbers. This, combined with party size, will ensure continued moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Meadows are potential habitat for sensitive plants. No grazing reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	Spot and dunnage site on the northwest side of Fern Lake does not meet BMPs.	Stockholding and spot and dunnage sites meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at north side of outlet.
25. King Creek				
Destination: Holcomb Lake	Access	Holcomb Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2 to outlet, rocky, rough, but generally stable. Use trail continues on south side of lake. Resource Rating 3.5 with multiple trails, incision. Use trail accessing grazing area above Holcomb lake has caused some soil loss.	Stabilize use trails.	Prevent degradation on use trails until stabilized or rerouted. Prohibit use of Holcomb use trail.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 destination off of primary trail. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Moderate impacts that are recovering with elimination of pack stock use at inlet of lake. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Impacts should be low.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-26 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips, manage for current levels of stock. This level of use will maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Meadow stream is at PFC and overall meadow has no hydrologic function alteration. Minor local loss of vegetative cover along access trail. Current closure to grazing, no grazing reported.	Meadow stream should remain at PFC and meadow should remain with no hydrologic function alteration. Vegetation at desired condition.	No grazing approved because of access issues.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp north of outlet.
26. King Creek				
Destination: King Creek	Access	Access on King Creek Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, trail corridor with low to moderate use. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude while camping and traveling. Moderate to low impacts.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude and low impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-14 stock		Up to 8 spot and dunnage trips. Use can be dispersed and will not likely have effects on solitude or camping impacts. Good area for more use to take pressure off Ashley, Anona, Fern, Holcomb and Superior Lakes.
	Grazing			
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at north end of King Creek destination area.
	Other Issues			

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
27. King Creek				
Destination: Lion Point	Access	Lion Point Trail (system) observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 0;. Use trail from Lion Point to River Resource Rating 0, less than 10% visible.	Keep current primitive condition of system trail with low resource rating. Keep CCD 04 less than 10% visible.	CCD04 use trail for hunting use only.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. High opportunities for solitude. Impacts not evident.	Maintain current condition.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips. 0-18 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips for fall hunting only. This will ensure no trail becomes visible and high opportunities for solitude are maintained.
	Grazing	No grazing reported.	At desired vegetative condition.	Allow grazing, up to 2 trips annually, as part of Stairway-Cargyle Zone. 25 stock nights available.
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
28. King Creek				
Destination: Superior Lake	Access	Superior Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, incision, multiple trailing before lake. Camp access at inlet of lake has bank damage, headcutting.	Stabilize trails - route away from meadow/riparian where possible.	Limit use until both trails are improved.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, off primary trail, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Moderate impacts. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8.	Reduce overall impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	7-14 trips, 44-121 stock		Up to 8 spot and dunnage trips. Consider increasing to 14 trips when both trails are improved. Interim use level will ensure no further degradation of trail resources and will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Meadow has some local sod fragmentation and compaction, but overall no hydrologic function alteration and stream is at PFC. Local minor vegetative alteration. Reported grazing: 0/12/42.	Meadow should remain without hydrologic function alteration and stream should remain at PFC.	Allow grazing, 87 stock nights.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
29. Crater Creek Drainage	Campsites	Access to campsites causing soil loss, some alteration of meadow hydrologic function alteration.	Access to campsites should not affect soil or hydrologic function beyond the trail tread.	Designate 1 stock camp at existing site north of inlet. Improve access to stabilize creek crossing.
Destination: Deer Creek (includes Deer Lake)	Access	Deer Creek Trail observed Trail Class 2-1 from PCT. Lightly defined in places. Steep sections have slight incision and erosion. Also accessed via Mammoth Crest Trail Class 2 from George Lake. Trail Class 1 trail from lakes to Duck Pass - impractical for stock, ill-defined.	Maintain stability of trails.	Deer Lake to Duck Pass NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, very low use for Recreation Category along primary trail (PCT). High opportunities for solitude while camping, moderate while traveling.	Maintain low to moderate use and high opportunities for solitude while camping, low to moderate opportunities while traveling.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Reds: 0-2 trips, 0-18 stock MLPO: 4-12 trips, 27-106 stock McGee: 0-2 trips, 0-16 stock		Up to 14 trips spot and damage for two operators and use for all expense trips. This will maintain trails.
	Grazing	Many meadows, most are in good hydrologic condition, one has a stream that was rated non-functional (unknown cause). No to moderate meadow hydrologic function alteration. Local minor vegetative composition alteration. Deer Creek Zone Reported grazing: 60/42/95. Yosemite load breeding habitat critical areas in meadows with light trampling and chiseling impacts from grazing. Impacts to fens associated with grazing meadows CCD 15, 19a.	All meadows have streams trending toward proper functioning condition. All meadow with negligible hydrologic function alteration. At or trending toward desired conditions. Maintain high quality Yosemite load breeding habitat.	Allow grazing: 572 stock nights in the zone, with applicable standards; 40% AUF, 20% streambank alteration, critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing, Meadows (CCD 1, 12, 18a, 19a and 15) identified critical areas.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Deer Creek and 1 camp at Deer Lakes.

ANSEL ADAMS WEST

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Chiquito/Triple Divide/Sadler				
Destination: Chiquito Pass, Fernandez Pass, Post Peak Pass and Isberg Pass to Yosemite National Park				
Access		Chiquito: Chiquito Pass (23E01), Chiquito Lake Access (23E02) and Quartz Mountain - Chiquito (23E08) observed Trail Class 2.		
Recreation Category Setting		Chiquito: Recreation Category 2, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
Use Levels 01-04		Data from YOSE 2003-2004: YTPS: spot/damage: 2-11 trips, 5-20 stock. MPS: spot/damage = 5-20 trips, 15-25 stock.	Use assigned commensurate with actual YOSE use in 2003-2004 and amount of use approved in Incidental Business Permits (IBP) issued by YOSE.	Both operators are authorized by YOSE for all expense/traveling trips. YTPS = 11 trips; or 293 visitor use nights and 457 stock nights. (as authorized by YOSE) MPS = 20 trips; or 250 visitor use nights and 247 stock use nights (as authorized by YOSE). Trips are an estimate of use. Actual use into YOSE will be regulated by NPS.
Grazing		Chiquito: No grazing requested, no grazing reported. Other passes addressed in corresponding analysis unit.		Chiquito: Do not approve grazing.
Campsites		Chiquito: Camping only available within YOSE. Other passes addressed in		Chiquito: No stock camps.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		corresponding analysis unit.		
	Other Issues			The use prescribed in this destination will include other access (through use) to YOSE: Isberg, Post Peak, Fernandez and Chiquito.
2. Jackass				
Destination: Jackass Lakes	Access	Norris Lake Trail: sections below standard, but main access to Jackass Lakes. Jackass Lakes Trail: old 4X4 road, erosion, degraded, creek crossings generally stable.		Designate Norris Lake trail as Trail Class 3, Jackass Lake as Trail Class 2, Trail Class 1.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2-4 trips, 9-21 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips will maintain Recreation category opportunities for solitude. Only 4 of the 6 trips to the upper lake.
	Grazing	No grazing reported/requested.		No grazing.
	Campsites	5 sites, some too close to water.	Maintain BMP standards.	No stock camp.
3. Staniford Lakes				
Destination: Staniford Lakes (including Chittenden Trail)	Access	Lillian Lake Loop Trail has awkward section just before lake so use trail STA01 bypasses it, over saddle south of lake. Resource Rating 2+, steep, erosion, no structures, creek crossing has slight bank damage, moderate to high risk factors. Chittenden Lake Trail: Trail Class 1, mostly across bedrock, earned route, becomes steep extremely awkward for stock at	Stop use of use trail, ensure adequate access to camps without creek crossing.	Prohibit use trail STA01. Identify an interim alternate route into campsites at Staniford Lake, until the Lillian Lake trail is repaired, and permanent access into lakes is established.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		mid-point (before lake).		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate recreation impacts.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MPS: 5-23 trips, 23-117 stock High Sierra: 0-3 trips, 0-11 stock		Staniford Lakes: MPS: Limit trips to 14 spot and dunnage trips until trail is fixed and then allow up to 24 spot and dunnage trips. Chittenden Trail: Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	Staniford: Trail does not connect to camping opportunities. Chittenden: Very limited camping capacity.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
4. Staniford Lakes				
Destination: Vandeburg / Lady Lakes	Access	Lillian Loop Trail crosses outlet stream to east. Vandeburg access trail, Resource Rating 2, short cuts across same creek, different crossing, through camps. Moderate impacts at creek crossing. Lady Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, appears to have moderate to heavy use, low risk factors, except along creek.	Limit use to Lillian Trail for through trips, allow access to camping from north side of shortcut. Lady Lake Trail: Stabilize trail for current use level, realign away from banks where possible.	South half Vandenberg Lakes access trail is NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3, moderate opportunities for solitude, low to moderate impacts.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	Change to Recreation Category 2.
	Use Levels 01-04	Vandeburg Lake: 1-6 trips, 4-88 stock Lady Lakes: 4-18 trips, 10-70 stock		Up to 32 spot and dunnage trips with no more than 12 trips to Lady Lakes.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites	Limited capacity for camping at Lady Lakes.		Close sites that do not meet BMPs. No stock camps.
5. Lillian Lake				
Destination: Fernandez Lakes	Access	Fernandez Lakes use trail: LIL02, Resource Rating 1, faint/dispersed, generally low angle, low to moderate risk factors at creek crossings and meadows.	Prevent use trail becoming more obvious and impacted.	Approve use trail (LIL02) for low use only.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail corridor. High opportunities for solitude. High risk factors (riparian) with recreation use/impact.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude, reduce recreation impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-1 trips. 0-6 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips to maintain high opportunities for solitude and to reduce risk factors.
	Grazing	Local moderate alteration of vegetative composition. Meadow northwest of Fernandez Lakes. No grazing reported, grazing requested. Low productivity. Stream rated functional at-risk, and is incised.	Increase recruitment and establishment of late-seral vegetation. Stream moves toward PFC.	Rest until resource recovery.
	Campsites	Low capacity for camping.		No stock camps.
6. Lillian Lake				
Destination: Fernandez Meadow	Access	CAR&H Trail (Fernandez Pass), Trail Class 3 and Post Peak Pass trail, degraded at Jct. Incised, multi-trailing, bank damage.	Repair/reroute	
	Recreation Category	Recreation Category 2, moderate	Maintain moderate to high	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Setting	to high opportunities for solitude.	opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-26 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense and traveling type trips, will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Local moderate alteration of vegetative composition. Stream rated functional at-risk. Stream is incised, causing severe meadow hydrologic function alteration. Grazing requested, no grazing reported.	Increase recruitment and establishment of late-seral vegetation. Stream moves toward PFC.	Allow light grazing: 24 stock nights.
	Campsites	High density of campsites and high impact campsites.	Reduce campsites development and impacts.	Designate 1 stock camp. Remove/restore stock camp southeast of junction.
7. Lillian Lake				
Destination: Flat / Monument Lakes	Access	Flat Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1, generally stable, with slight effects at creek crossing, few risk factors. Monument Lake use trail LIL04, Resource Rating 1, not continuous, barely visible, rock slabs, and few risk factors.	Maintain stability with minimal development.	Allow use of use trail LIL04.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail. High opportunities for solitude; low to moderate impacts associated with camping.	Maintain low use and high opportunities for solitude and low impact.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2-4 trips, 9-38 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense trips will maintain low use and impact and high opportunities for solitude.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Flat Lake Meadow: Grazing requested, no grazing reported. Small (1 acre) meadow. Slight soil compaction and local hydrologic function alteration.	Meadow moves toward no hydrologic function alteration.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Low capacity for camping. Campsites impacted and developed.	Reduce campsite development.	Designate 1 stock camp at Flat Lake.
8. Lillian Lake				
Destination: Lillian Lake	Access	Lillian Lake Trail: obvious access trail around north side of lake, few risk factors until near end.	Ensure stability with moderate to high use.	Add to System as Trail Class 2.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2; low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	5-21 trips, 33-148 stock		Up to 25 spot and dunnage trips will maintain moderate opportunities for solitude. Use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. No grazing reported.		Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites	Existing closure: No overnight camping within 400' of the lakeshore outlet northward approximately 1/4 mile. Limited camping capacity. Camping is concentrated into one area. Very intensive camping impacts.	Reduce campsite development.	Designate 1 stock camp. Prohibit spot and dunnage camps within established closure.
9. Triple Divide				
Destination: Anne Lake	Access	Anne Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, stable until top of hill, then descends thru small meadow with incision, multi-trails. Steep	Stabilize Anne Lake Trail for moderate use. Allow light use to grazing north of Anne Lake.	Allow use of use trail TRD01.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		section above lake, moderate erosion, sediment to creek. Anne Lake grazing use trail TRD01: Resource Rating 2, continues around lake, then to grazing in "avalanche meadow". Slight impacts on meadows at lakeshore, and slight erosion climbing toward meadow. Risk factors if use increases.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate recreation impacts (1.8).	Maintain moderate solitude and reduce overall recreation impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-4 trips, 12-48 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for all expense traveling trips. Limit stock numbers to 24 stock per season until trail resource issues are addressed.
	Grazing	Meadow north of Anne Lake: Stream rated functional at-risk with an upward trend. Some soil compaction. Minor local alteration of vegetative composition. Reported grazing: 54/0/28	Stream should continue to move toward PFC. Maintain existing vegetative seral status.	Allow Grazing: 46 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage site on the north side of Anne Lake is in slight non-compliance with BMPs due to access trails causing sedimentation into streams.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Close sites that do not meet BMPs. Designate 1 stock camp.
10. Triple Divide				
Destination: Rutherford Lake	Access	Rutherford Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, trail stable, well-graded to lake, slight impacts to lakeshore in narrow corridor south side lake.		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude,	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-14 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	Spot and dunnage site on the southeast shore of Rutherford Lake does not meet BMPs. Less than 50 feet from water and causing sediment to enter lake. Limited camping opportunities.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Close campsites that do not meet BMPs. Designate 1 spot and dunnage camp. No stock camp.
	Other Issues	Very sparse downed firewood availability.		Close area to campfires.
11. Triple Divide				
Destination: South of Slab Lakes	Access	Primary access via Slab Lakes Trail: observed Trail Class 1+. Moderately defined with slight erosion and low-mod risk factors up to meadows about 1/2 way to lake. Becomes ill-defined, sporadic to lake. Low grades, slight risk factors, hard to follow upper section.	Do not increase definition of trail above meadows. Maintain stability of lower segment.	Designate trail as Trail Class 1.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0 trips 1992-95: 0-4 trips to Slab Lake 2-14 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for occasional all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
12. Triple Divide				
Destination: Isberg Meadow	Access	Primary access via Post Peak Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 2 & 3. Generally stable, substandard maintenance, steep terrain.		Maintain Post Peak Pass trail as Trail Class 3.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0 trips 1992-97: 1-2 trips to Slab Lake 2-10 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Moderate hydrologic function alteration throughout the meadow and the stream was rated functional at-risk with a non-apparent trend. The effects are attributable to cattle grazing, and likely not associated with commercial pack stock.		Allow grazing; 76 stock nights available.
	Campsites	2 camps requested by packers. None yet analyzed for BMP compliance.		Designate 1 stock camp.
13. Triple Divide				
Destination: Post Creek	Access	Access is via the Post Creek Trail - 24E17 (Trail Class 1)		-
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude, mostly hunting use.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0 trips, 1992-97: 0-2 trips, 0-9 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites	Essentially all of the camping in	No stock camp.	No stock camp.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
14. Cora		this zone is related to hunting. There are at least two large camps that require frequent attention to remove constructed features.		
Destination: Cora Lakes	Access	Cora Lakes Trail: observed Trail Class 1.5, Resource Rating 1, generally low angle, slight incision at seep crossing westside of lake and at meadows north side. Fades on west side near camps, more pronounced near Isberg.	Maintain stability.	Add to system - Trail Class 1.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail corridor. Moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate to high recreational impacts. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2-18 trips, 26-93 stock		Up to 18 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Very small meadow. Local moderate sod fragmentation along trail through meadow. Some trailing through meadow may be affecting local hydrologic function. Grazing reported: 0/15/0.	Increase vegetative cover. Meadow should move toward no hydrologic function alteration.	No grazing (access issues).
	Campsites	Stock holding site on the north side of Lower Cora Lake meets BMPs. Existing closure: No overnight camping within 400' of the lakeshore from the outlet northward approx 1/4 mile.	All campsites should meet BMPs. Avoid campsites with specific resource sensitivity.	No stock camp. Prohibit spot and dunnage camps on south side of Middle Cora Lake, and within established closure.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
15. Cora				
Destination: Chetwood Zone (including Knoblock Meadow and Detachment Meadow)	Access	Primary access via Isberg Trail (observed Trail Class 3) and Chetwood Trail (observed Trail Class 2), generally stable, slight erosion.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate use, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-48 stock		Up to 12 spot and dunnage and use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Detachment Meadow has severe hydrologic function alteration, incised channel, and active headcuts remaining. Knoblock Meadow has severe hydrologic function alteration and the stream in the meadow was rated functional at-risk with an upward trend. Chetwood Cabin Meadow also has severe hydrologic function alteration and stream function alteration at risk (non-rated functional at risk (non-apparent trend). Condition of meadows likely attributable to recent cattle grazing and not related to commercial pack stock use.	Allow recovery of streams and meadows toward functional condition.	Allow Grazing: 243 stock nights available (in Chetwood, Detachment and Knoblock Meadows combined).
	Campsites		One stock camp is located at Knoblock Meadow and the other is located at Chetwood Meadow or at a suitable site at Detachment Meadow. The purpose of this second stock camp is to support the Cora destination which does not have a designated stock camp.	Designate 2 stock camps.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
16. Cora				
Destination: Cora Creek (includes Lilly Lake, NF San Joaquin River)	Access	Access is via Cora Creek Trail - 25E04 (Trail Class 2). Trail is steep and generally in poor condition for approximately one mile above the North Fork of the San Joaquin River Crossing.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate use moderate to high opportunities for solitude	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0 trips 1997-2000: 0-1 trips, 0-5 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage and use of area for all expense/ traveling trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	The campsite at Cora Crossing is well developed.	Reduce campsite development.	Designate 1 stock camp at Cora Crossing.
17. Cora				
Destination: Lost Lake	Access	Access is via the use trail COR01.		Use trail COR01 is approved.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, high opportunity for solitude.	Maintain high opportunity for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0 trips, 1992-97= 0-1 trips, 0-5 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	-	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
18. Bench Canyon				
Destination: Long Creek	Access	Unconstructed trail on section from ridge to river.		
	Recreation Category	Recreation Category 1, high opportunities for solitude, low	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Setting	use low impact		
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips 10 stock (1 year of use, 2004)		Up to 4 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested. None reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.
19. Sadler				
Destination: Isberg Lake	Access	Isberg Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 3 (slightly lower at top of pass), generally stable, slight impacts at creek crossings. Accesses YOSE.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-3 trips, 0-40 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips only at Lower Isberg Lake.
	Grazing	Minor, local, alteration of vegetative composition. Reported grazing: 0/6/0	Maintain existing vegetative seral status. Fen area in functioning condition.	Allow grazing; 14 stock nights available.
	Campsites			No stock camps.
20. Sadler				
Destination: Joe Crane Lake	Access	Joe Crane Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, stable on dry slope, disperses at lake.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-7 trips 0-58 stock		Up to 8 spot and damage trips and use of area for all expense

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Moderate local alteration of vegetative composition. Meadows west of Joe Crane Lake and at Joe Crane Lake: Stream functional at-risk. Severe local hydrologic function alteration due to stream incision.	Streams should move toward PFC and meadows should move toward no hydrologic function alteration. Increased vegetation seral-status.	West of Joe Crane Lakes: Allow grazing. 98 stock nights available. Joe Crane Lake: Allow grazing; 9 stock nights available. Joe Crane zone 178 stock nights.
	Campsites	Stock requested campsite on the southwest shore of Joe Crane Lake does not meet BMPs, within 50 feet of water. Limited capacity for camping.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp.
21. Sadler				
Destination: Sadler / McClure Lakes	Access	McClure Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2. Resource Rating 3, accesses camp on south side of Sadler Lake and grazing area below McClure, moderate to severe impacts on south side of lake - multi-trail, incision, stream diversion.	Stabilize trail to camps, south side of Sadler Lake.	Stabilize trail between campsites and small meadow at base of McClure moraine. Repair and restore campsite access trails through meadows along south shore of Sadler Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate to high recreation impacts (2.2)	Maintain moderate solitude, reduce overall impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MPS Use: Sadler 2-14 trips, 28-141 stock McClure 0-5 trips 0-32 stock HSPS Use: McClure 0-5 trips, 0-32 stock Sadler 0 trips		MPS: Up to 19 spot and damage trips with no more than 10 trips to Sadler Lake. Use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Meadow between Sadler and McClure: Stream rated functional at-risk. Sod fragmentation throughout meadow. Severe to moderate	Increased vegetative cover and seral status. Streams, meadows, and fens should be in PFC.	Sadler to McClure meadow allow 12 stock nights with protection of riparian/spring area. Monitor exclosure. Sadler Lake north meadows, allow grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		alteration of vegetative composition. Access to meadow has extensive sod fragmentation. Sadler Lake Meadows: On south side of lake, meadow is compacted and has soil erosion related to trails through meadows. Severe to moderate local alteration of vegetative composition. North side of lake is in good hydrologic condition, and with little or not alteration of vegetative composition. Area with fen characteristics in McClure to Sadler Meadow has heavy trampling. Sadler Pond meadow, minor alteration of vegetative composition. Reported grazing: 35/59/0.		53 stock nights available. Sadler Pond meadows, allow grazing, 45 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Existing closure: No overnight camping within 400' of the lakeshore from the junction of the Isberg & McClure trails northward approx 1/4 mile. One major stock holding campsite on the south side of Sadler Lake does not meet BMPs. This camp has drainage that was dug to drain the water from the camp into a nearby ephemeral stream, carrying sediment and high flows into the stream. The camp is in the meadow. The stock holding area associated with this camp is in a good location and meets BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Close site described in current condition column (on the south side of Sadler Lake) to avoid conflict with ephemeral stream. Prohibit spot and dunnage camps within established closure. Designate 2 stock camps, one at Sadler Pond.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
22. Lake Catherine				
Destination: Hemlock / Stevenson (Stevenson Creek, Meadow and Canyon)	Access	LAC01 very steep, followable, no other risk factors besides steep slopes.		Approve use trail to Dike Creek (LAC01).
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, off primary trail, high opportunities for solitude.		
	Use Levels 01-04	MPS: 1-9 trips 0-77 stock Reds: 1 trips -0-5 stock High Sierra: 0-2 trips 0-24 stock		MPS: Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Stevenson Meadow stream is at PFC; high production meadow; livestock should be managed to avoid the southwestern portion of the meadow (fen); trail crossing at base of meadow needs some rock armoring; Pond Meadow (2 acres) high forage production; Upper Stevenson (aka. Barrel Camp) is low production; Falls Meadow is a dry meadow with moderate forage production; conifer encroachment evident, Upper Falls Meadow moderate production; Hemlock Meadow has scattered forage amidst dense shrub cover.		For the zone 488 stock nights. Stevenson Meadow: 175 stock nights, Upper Stevenson 28, Pond Meadow 58 stock nights, Falls 126 stock nights. Upper Falls Meadow 70 Stock nights. Hemlock Crossing 31 stock nights.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Stevenson Meadow and 1 south of Stevenson Meadow.
	Other Issues	Drift fence in place.		Retain drift fence.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
23. Iron Creek				
Destination: Iron Creek	Access	Access is via the Iron Creek Trail - 25E02 (Trail Class 2)		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, very low use, high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips 20 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips
	Grazing	None reported, none requested.		No grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camp.
24. Cargyle				
Destination: 77 Corral Zone (77 Corral and Upper and Lower Stairway Meadows)	Access	Mammoth Trail: Trail Class 3. Iron Creek Trail: Trail Class 2. Summit Meadow Trail: Trail Class 3.		Prohibit use of CAR02.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low impacts, high opportunities for solitude	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Reds 0-3 trips, 0-40 stock MPS 0 trips, 0 stock HSPS: 0-2 trips, 0-22 stock		Reds: Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips and use of area for all expense/traveling trips. MPS: up to 2 spot and dunnage and use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Fenced public pasture, MPS use limited to one night/trip within fenced pasture-unknown if same restriction is applied to east side packers, some meadow surface erosion and old headcuts on stream. Likely never reaches range readiness in wet years. Fens present in several meadows.		Cargyle/Stairway Zone = 267 stock nights. 50 stock nights for commercial use in the 77 Corral public pasture.
	Campsites	3 existing campsites, historically used site is too close to water.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 3 stock camps. Consider additional camp at

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
25. Cargyle		but is best overnight stock camp		Stairway Meadow. Make sure location of stock camp in section 19 does not impact arch site.
Destination: Spano / Straube Lakes	Access		Maintain low definition of CAR01.	Approve CAR01 for low levels of use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-28 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips to maintain high opportunities for solitude. More use allowed if valid state game tag holder requests commercial services. Additional use requires case by case approval. Use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing			Part of Cargyle/Stairway Grazing zone.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Straube Lake.
26. Cassidy				
Destination: Miller / Cassidy / Rattlesnake (includes Pine Flat)	Access			Approve Pine Flat use trail (JUN01)
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, high opportunities for solitude, low issues and risk factors. Four distinct locations within the zone.	Maintain low use levels, high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2-19 trips, 6-125 stock		Up to 25 trips to the zone, no more than 6 trips to any of one of

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Grazing requested. No grazing use reported.	Maintain or improve meadow conditions.	the four distinct locations within the zone per year. Use of area for all expense/traveling trips.
	Campsites	Campsites limited at Cassidy, Miller and Pine Flat as these are relatively small flat areas surrounded by steep cliffs along the San Joaquin River.		Grazing at Rattlesnake; 25 stock nights.
27. Bridge Crossing				Designate 1 stock camp at Rattlesnake Lake, and 1 at Pine Flat.
Destination: Junction Buttes	Access	Junction Butte Trail Trail Class 1.	Insure stability.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1 primary trail low to moderate use moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain low use recreation category.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-26 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	None reported, none requested.		No grazing.
	Campsites	2 campsites on JB flat at river, drop point on trail ~3/4 miles from JB flat, clients may walk to campsites at flat due to poor trail condition. -	-	No stock camp.
	Other Issues	Area not surveyed for Heritage Resources, however area possibly has high archeological sensitivity due to flat topography adjacent to the San Joaquin River. Area is very remote, access is difficult.	Address in programmatic agreement.	

BISHOP/HUMPHREYS

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Horton				
Destination: Horton Lake	Access	Horton Lake Trail observed Trail Class 3, old mining road. No resource concern, stable. Use trail to Upper Horton, along creek, high risk factors. Multiple old mining roads (non-system) on Mt. Tom. Cheatgrass on lower slopes along trail.	Use is low, low development trail. Prevent degradation of use trail HOR03. Prevent spread of cheatgrass.	Maintain trail as Trail Class 2. Prohibit use to Upper Horton. Allow use on old mine roads - Sonny Boy Mine use trail. Maintain low use to minimize cheatgrass spread.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate use and impact, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Horton Lake: Maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	Pine Creek: 0-2 trips, 0-11 stock BPO: 0-2 trips, 0-12 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips to 2 operators. Use primarily as an early season destination. Use level consistent with Recreation Category 2 and will maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
2. Pine Creek				
Destination: Pine Creek Zone (not including Honeymoon Lake)	Access	Upper Pine Lake Trail above lake crosses at 200'+ wide ford in poor condition, causing stock to get out of trailway. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat at inlet with observed trampling and chiseling impacts apparently associated with poor trail design at inlet crossing of Upper Pine Lake. Pine Creek Pass Trail Trail Class 3, generally stable, except	Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Repair and stabilize ford. Ensure trail stability at Lower Pine Lake trail. Prevent development of visible trail to Birchim Lake.	Prohibit use to Birchim Lake on use trail PIN01. Lower Pine Lake use trail PIN05 approve to camp.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		creek crossings, few meadows near pass. Birchim Lake use trail (PIN01) less than 10% visible, steep terrain to lake.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along trail corridor and campsites in drainage. Moderate recreational impacts, moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8.	Pine Creek: Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	Upper Lake: 2-7 trips, 8-45 stock Pass/Golden Pond: 2-5 trips, 2-60 stock. Lower Pine Lake: 3-8 trips, 14-42 stock		Up to 30 spot and dunnage trips, consistent with primary trail corridor in a Recreation Category 2, multiple destinations within this zone.
	Grazing	Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow with observed trampling and chiseling impacts. No grazing reported, grazing requested at meadows east of pass. Local sod fragmentation, intermingled wetland complex, much of meadow never reaches range readiness. East of Pine Creek Pass meadow has fen characteristics, in good condition.	Maintain moderate to high seral vegetative status. Maintain wetland hydrologic functional condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	Unsuitable, do not allow grazing.
	Campsites	Stock holding site on the west side of Upper Pine Lake meets BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at Upper Pine Lake.
	Other Issues	Drift fences - one at Pine Lake and one at Pine Creek Pass.	Drift fences allowed for resource protection and not for convenience of packer.	Drift fences - remove drift fence at Lower Pine Lake, maintain drift fence at Pass.
3. Pine Creek				
Destination: Honeymoon Lake	Access	Short spur to Honeymoon Lake observed Trail Class 2, stable. Camp access trails to camp on	Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Ensure that sensitive areas above	Allow use of Honeymoon Lake spur and access to approved campsites at lake. Designate

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		north/west side near lake, slight incision. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow may overlap with access routes to camps. Italy Pass Trail continues west from lake - Resource Rating 2+ with many risk factors. Becomes indistinct in Granite Park, extremely awkward west of Pass. Chalfant Lakes use trail GRP01 not found, unlikely that stock route exists - severe terrain.	Honeymoon Lake are not impacted by high risk Italy Pass system trail. Prevent the development of visible trails into Chalfant Lake.	Italy Pass Trail NSCS from Honeymoon to Lake Pass (also designated NSCS west of pass in Italy AU). Prohibit use of GRP 01 Chalfant Lakes use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Honeymoon Lake: Recreation Category 2; moderate to high recreation impacts, Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0. Moderate opportunities for solitude.	Honeymoon Lake: Maintain for moderate opportunities for solitude, reduce recreation impacts.	
	Use levels 01-04	14-28 trips, 53-90 stock		Up to 28 spot and damage trips, consistent with primary trail corridor destination. Occupy no more than two campsites at one time. This will maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Management direction is to not approve grazing where it was not requested.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites	Dense campsites on the northeast side of Honeymoon Lake. One spot/damage site does not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Do not allow spot and damage trips to access site on the NE side of lake that does not meet BMPs. Designate 2 campsites for spot and damage, will reduce recreation impacts.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
4. French Canyon				
Destination: French Canyon (Moon / L Lake junction to Merriam Confluence)	Access	French Trail observed Trail Class 3, Resource Rating 3.5, severely degraded for primary corridor trail.	Improve system trail to reduce off trail impacts associated with degraded trail.	
	Recreation Category Setting	French Canyon Recreation Category 2 on primary trail corridor with moderate opportunities for solitude while traveling and camping. Recreation impact rating = 2.0.	French Canyon: Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude along trail corridor while traveling, high opportunities while camping.	
	Use levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-1 trips, 0-8 stock Pine Creek: 3-5 trips, 18-44 stock McGee: 0-2 trips, 0-10 stock (tribal trip)		Up to 12 spot and dunage trips to two operators (10 Pine Creek, 2 High Sierra) will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude along a primary trail corridor.
	Grazing	Intermingled wetland complex along entire creek corridor. Meadows at confluences are consistently wetlands that never reach range readiness. Meadows above 10,760 feet remain very wet and never reach range readiness. Creek corridor and adjacent forest understory wet to moist meadows do reach range readiness. Overall vegetation is in mid-seral or late-seral condition. Moderate to minor and localized trampling of vegetation and sod fragmentation in wet areas. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow below Merriam confluence with minor trampling and chiseling impacts observed. Fen with severe trampling	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Increase vegetative cover at wetland below "Waterfall" campsite. Prevent alteration of wet meadow/wetland hydrologic function. Improve/maintain fens in functioning condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	Approve grazing, 735 stock nights available in the French Canyon zone, 40% AUF. No grazing allowed above 10,760 feet. Designate critical areas (for no grazing) at "Waterfall" camp, the Merriam Creek confluence and the Chevaux Creek confluence. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		impacts near Waterfall Camp; several other meadows with fen characteristics are in good condition. Reported grazing in French Canyon Zone: 0/13/203.		
	Campsites	"Waterfall" camp covers approximately 4 acres and is within 10 feet of perennial and intermittent streams. The wetland/fen downstream from the camp has been trampled by stock. Sediment and manure found entering intermittent stream.	Reduce area of bare soil to only what is needed. Prevent trampling of wetland downstream of "Waterfall" camp campsite.	Designate "Waterfall" camp as stock holding site. Contain site at least 100 feet from streams. Reduce size of camp. Designate 1 stock camp at Merriam Creek Junction.
	Other Issues	Stock trample fen below waterfall camp during grazing, but do not graze in the fen.	Protect fen from trampling and stock entry.	Use temporary drift fence to protect critical area below "waterfall" camp.
5. French Canyon				
Destination: Elba / Moon / L Lakes	Access	"L" Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 4, two possible routes. Both have moderate to severe incision, multi trailing, and diversions. Various use trails above to Steelhead Lake, Puppet Lake, etc. less than 10% visible. Use trail to Alsace shows some resource concerns.	Stabilize L Lake trail. Select best route. Prevent visible trails to upper basin (Puppet, Alsace, Star Lakes etc).	Identify best route for stock so there's only one route. Stabilize. Prohibit use of use trail FRE27 and others to benches, lakes above. Low use until system trail is repaired and stabilized. Steelhead Lake use trail FRE18 from French Canyon prohibited.
	Recreation Category Setting	Elba/Moon/L Lakes: Recreation Category 2, 1 moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.6.	Elba/Moon/L Lakes: Maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Reduce recreational impacts.	
	Use levels 01-04	2-11 trips, 6-51 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips until the system trail is repaired to standard.
	Grazing	Moderate to minor and localized trampling of vegetation and sod	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Approve grazing, 735 stock nights available in the French

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		fragmentation in wet areas, along the trail to Elba Lake. Meadows between Elba Lake and Alsace Lake remain wet and do not reach range readiness. These meadows also have local areas of reduced vegetative cover. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/0/23.		Canyon zone, 40% AUF. Limit planned grazing to 25 stock nights in the Elba/Moon destination and a 30% AUF. Meadows between Elba Lake and Alsace Lake are unsuitable; do not allow grazing. Meadows above the 10,760 foot elevation are unsuitable; do not allow grazing.
	Campsites	Stock holding site on the southeast shore of Elba Lake meets BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp between L and Moon Lake.
6. French Canyon				
Destination: French Lake	Access	Cross country travel from Pine Creek Pass to lake. Less than 10% visible. Other use trails from other directions.	Prevent a use trail from becoming defined.	Allow use of FRE60 at low levels. Prohibit other use trails to Lake from Canyon.
	Recreation Category Setting	French Canyon: Recreation Category 1, very low use high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 0.8.	French Lake: Manage for low use and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-10 stock		Up to 2 dunnage trips with less than 6 stock per season.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Management direction is to not approve grazing where it was not requested.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
7. French Canyon				
Destination: Merriam Meadow	Access	Two trails one on each side of creek. Trail north of creek Resource Rating 3, steep, risk	Limit use to one trail.	Allow use of trail south of creek. Designate as Trail Class 2 system trail, stabilize. Prohibit

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		factors. Trail south of creek, Resource Rating 2, steep, risk factors, but higher stability. Use trails continue north to lake and La Salle. Use trail FRE07 to Sheepherder Lake less than 10% visible.		use of trail north of creek. Prohibit use trails above meadow. Prohibit use on use trail FRE07 to Sheepherder Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Merriam Meadow: Recreation Category 2; above Merriam Meadow is Recreation Category 1, very low use high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating at Merriam Meadow = 2.0.	Merriam Meadow: Manage for low use and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	2-7 trips, 6-40 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips to maintain trail stability and high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow at desired condition. Vegetation overall at high-seral status. Some local fragmentation of sod and reduced vegetative cover near trail in lower section of meadow. Area with fen characteristics in good condition. Much of the meadow never reaches range readiness. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/0/5.	Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Maintain vegetation in moderate to high seral status and increase vegetative cover in lower meadow. Maintain fen in good condition.	Approve grazing, 35 stock nights available, in the Merriam zone, including the lodgepole understory, limit grazing at Merriam Lake meadow to 15 stock nights, 30% AUF. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Campsites generally far from water, on bench above meadow, and meeting BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp on rocks adjacent to meadow east of Merriam Lake.
8. French Canyon				
Destination: Royce Lakes	Access	Lightly defined/sporadic use trail from Pine Creek Pass, Resource Rating 1. Slight erosion near pass, dispersed and no impacts.	Keep trail in lightly defined condition.	Allow use at low levels.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		few risk factors.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, very low use high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.0.	Royce Lakes: Manage for low use and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-12 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage trips with current stock levels to maintain high opportunities for solitude and to keep trail from being defined.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camp.
9. Glacier Divide				
Destination: Hutchinson Meadow	Access	Piute Canyon Trail, observed Trail Class 3, Resource Rating 3, severely degraded for primary corridor trail. Slender moonwort population documented near Piute Canyon Trail below Hutchinson Meadow.	Maintain moonwort habitat near trail.	Primary trail needs to be stabilized.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude, used for stock camps and grazing. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Reduce overall impacts. Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	BPO: 0-6 trips, 0-86 stock High Sierra: 0-3 trips, 0-28 stock McGee: 0-2 trips, 0-26 stock (tribal trip) Pine Creek: 0-3 trips, 0-34 stock Rainbow: 0-1 trip, 0-11 stock		Up to 22 spot and damage trips to three operators (12 BPO, 6 HS 4 PC). Use of area for all expense type trips.
	Grazing	Area adjacent to large packer camp with altered vegetative species composition, reduced vegetative vigor, and reduced vegetative cover. Reported use:	Increased vegetative cover and vigor in meadow near packer camp.	Approve grazing, 133 stock nights available in the Piute Creek zone. Limit grazing at Hutchinson to 73 stock nights available, 30% AUF.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		2001/2002/2003 is 121/163/290 in Piute Creek zone.		
	Campsites	One stock holding site at Hutchinson Meadow has access trails allowing sediment and manure to enter surface water. A high density of hiker or spot/dunnage camps along creek just downstream from meadow, many do not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 3 stock camps.
	Other Issues	Drift fence above Hutchinson Meadow - large and extensive.		Reduce size of drift fence above (east of) Hutchinson meadow
10. Glacier Divide				
Destination: Golden Trout Lakes (including Wahoo Ck, Golden Trout Ck)	Access	Golden Trout Lake system trail from Piute Trail: observed Trail Class 3, Resource Rating 3, highly degraded, formerly primary trail to Piute Canyon, now heavily used to access lakes. Poorly maintained for level of use. Trails east of lake incised and diverting intermittent streams through some meadow areas. Multiple use trails to campsites at lake.	Stabilize system trail. Limit number and extent of use trails at lake. Reduce total number of use trails near Golden Trout Lakes.	Designate camp access routes only. Commercial pack stock would be required to use the Golden Trout Lake spur to access the lake, from the Piute Canyon Trail. Currently used Golden Trout Lake trail NSCS (eventually would be removed from the system and rehabilitated). Designate access routes to camps.
	Recreation Category Setting	Golden Trout Lakes Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate to high recreation impacts. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.4.	Golden Trout Lakes: Reduce overall impacts. Maintain use level consistent for Recreation Category 2.	
	Use levels 01-04	31-58 trips, 193 - 388 stock		Up to 40 trips and 300 stock annually.
	Grazing	Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow at desired condition. Vegetation overall at high-seral status. Meadows near Golden	Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Maintain vegetation in moderate to high seral status and increase vegetative cover in	Meadows near Golden Trout Lakes, to the west and north and to Summit Lake are unsuitable; do not allow grazing. Critical

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Trout Lakes, immediately to the north and to Summit Lake never reach range readiness. Some local fragmentation of sod and reduced vegetative cover near trails in lower meadows. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/0/0.	lower meadows, along trail.	areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage sites only. Directly adjacent to lake, most sites meet BMPs and are far enough from water, although some hiker sites are on pond shorelines.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 4 spot and dunnage sites. No stock camps. Prohibit use of the two camps along Piute Creek where access is through wet meadows. Contain "Sierra Club" camp to be over 100 feet from water.
11. Glacier Divide				
Destination: Honeymoon Creek / Lake	Access	Honeymoon Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1, lightly defined with some slight incision, moderate risk factors - steepness.	Keep trail stable with minimal development.	Low use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2; low recreation impacts, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-34 stock		Up to 4 trips at destination, which includes Honeymoon Lake and the junction of Honeymoon Creek and Piute trail. At Honeymoon Lake, only 2 spot and dunnage trips and 10 total stock per year.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested. Meadows near confluence with Piute Creek remain wet, very small and fragile lakeshore riparian vegetation areas at lake are at high-seral vegetative condition.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Unsuitable; do not allow grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
12. Glacier Divide	Campsites	One spot/dunnage site on the north end of Lower Honeymoon Lake found to meet BMPs.	All campsites used for spot and dunnage should meet BMPs.	No stock camp. Designate spot and dunnage site north of lake, and access route.
Destination: Muriel Lake	Access	Muriel Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5, well-defined from just west of Piute Pass, goes through wet meadow benches, moderate risk factors. GLA17 less than 10% visible.	Stabilize Muriel Trail. GLA17 should remain less than 10% visible.	Realign/stabilize trail. Low use until stabilized to prevent further degradation. Approve GLA17 for very low levels of use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6.	Muriel Lake: Manage area for moderate use destination with moderate impacts to few sites.	
	Use levels 01-04	7-14 trips, 28-74 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips and limit to 24 stock until the trail is realigned/stabilized. Up to 14 spot and dunnage trips after the trail is repaired. No more than occasional use with low stock numbers to Wahoo Lake.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
13. Glacier Divide				
Destination: Packsaddle Lake	Access	Packsaddle Lake use trail GLA02: Resource Rating 1, sporadic, mostly undefined. Moderate risk factors if use increased.	Maintain trail less than 10% visible.	Approve GLA02 to Packsaddle Lake for very low use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, low use and high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4.	Packsaddle Lake: Manage for high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use levels 01-04	1-4 trips, 2-24 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips to maintain high opportunities for solitude and trail-less conditions consistent with a Recreation Category 1.
	Grazing	Grazing requested. Meadows near confluence with Piute Creek remain wet; very small, wet, and fragile lakeshore riparian vegetation areas at lake outlet are at high-seral vegetative condition. Reported: 2001/2002/2003 is 12/0/0.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Unsuitable; do not allow grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
14. Humphreys				
Destination: Desolation Creek / Lake	Access	Desolation Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1, low development trail. Portions of trail below Lower Desolation Lake incised through meadows.	Keep stable without changing character, or increasing development.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Desolation Creek/Lake: Recreation Category 2, low to moderate use and impacts, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 0.8.	Desolation Creek/Lake: maintain area as low to moderately used destination with limited sites.	
	Use levels 01-04	4-13 trips, 28-53 stock		Up to 14 spot and dunnage trips. Keeping stock numbers at current levels will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude and keep trail with primitive character.
	Grazing	Grazing requested. Wet meadows near and above Desolation Lake to Humphreys Lakes remain too wet to reach range readiness. Upland	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Approve grazing, 60 stock nights available, 30% AUF.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		vegetation low productivity over a large area. Some loss of vegetative cover near and along trails.		
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
15. Humphreys				
Destination: Humphreys Lakes	Access	Humphreys Trail, observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1, lightly defined trail. Visible up to Marmot Lake, and then becomes less defined.	Keep stable without changing character, or increasing development.	Keep use levels low.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1 at upper lakes, Recreation Category 2 at Marmot Lake. Low use and high opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating.	Humphreys Lakes: maintain for low use and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	3-15 trips, 9-113 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunmage trips. No more than 4 of these trips to Upper Humphreys Lake to be consistent with Recreation Category 1 and to maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
16. Humphreys				
Destination: Tomahawk / Mesa Lakes	Access	Undefined use trail HUM35 to Mesa Lake, Resource Rating 0, slight risk factors. Undefined use trail HUM30 to Tomahawk Lake, Resource Rating 0, slight	Keep undefined, stable without changing character.	Allow cross country travel to Tomahawk Lake until or unless trail becomes defined, then must stay on user trail to Mesa Lake and down to Tomahawk Lake.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		risk factors.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, low to moderate use, low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Mesa Lake: maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Tomahawk Lake: Maintain as Recreation Category 1 high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-6 stock to Mesa 1-8 trips, 3-22 stock to Tomahawk		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips to each lake. 25 stock per year to Mesa and Tomahawk Lakes, combined. This will maintain high opportunities for solitude in trail-less area.
	Grazing	Grazing Requested. No grazing reported 2001-2003. Thin soil, low productivity, sparse vegetation, easily eroded soil.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. No accelerated soil erosion.	Unsuitable; No grazing allowed.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
17. Lamarck				
Destination: Lamarck Lakes	Access	Lamarck Trail observed Trail Class 3, Resource Rating 1 to Grass Lake, Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1 above Grass to just below Upper Lake. 1/8 mile below lake, trail in stream channel, potential instability. Lamarck Col trail crosses creek below lake, observed Trail Class 2 & 1, Resource Rating 3, moderate to severe impacts at lower meadows, and meadow below col. Many constructed features in steep sections.	Keep trails stable without changing character or adding substantial structures.	NSCS above Upper Lamarck Lake to Col and on 1/8 mile section below Upper Lamarck Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Lamarck Lakes and Col: Recreation Category 2, moderate impacts. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4.	Lamarck Lakes: Reduce overall impacts; manage for moderate to high opportunities for solitude	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-21 stock (includes Lamarck Lakes and Lamarck Col)		Up to 5 spot and dunnage trips to campsites just above Upper Lamarck Lakes.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Management Direction is no grazing allowed when not requested.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Limited camping at Lower Lamarck Lake.		No stock camps. Designate spot and dunnage campsite just above Upper Lamarck Lake.
18. Piute				
Destination: Piute Corridor	Access	Piute Pass Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable, except at meadow, small stream crossings. Yosemite toad critical area along system trail with minor trampling, water diversion effects from close proximity to trail. Piute Camp Access, use trail PIU01, Resource Rating 1, slight incision, low risk factors. Use trail to snow survey cabin at Loch Leven, short, stable.	Minimal trail effects to Yosemite toad breeding habitat.	Repair trail. Allow use of PIU01.
	Recreation Category Setting	Piute Corridor Recreation Category 3, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Limited camping within fire closure. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6.	Piute Lake: Manage as Recreation Category 3 with concentrated impacts areas away from lake and main trail corridor.	
	Use levels 01-04	BPO: 0-4 trips, 0-13 stock		Up to 20 spot and dunnage trips (anywhere in the destination zone), consistent with a Recreation Category 3 high use corridor with adequate capacity.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
19. Sabrina	Campsites	Spot/dunnage sites only. Two spot and dunnage sites on the north shore of Piute Lake do not meet BMPs. High density of spot and dunnage and hiker campsites on north side of lake. Spot/dunnage site at the outlet of Loch Leven on the North side of the lake does not meet BMPs, as some tent pads are within 5 feet of water.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Allow spot and dunnage only at sites that meet BMPs and are over 100 feet from surface water. Designate 1 site for spot and dunnage at Piute Lake and 1 at Loch Leven. Contain the spot and dunnage site at the outlet of Loch Leven away from the lake, do not use this site as a spot and dunnage site.
	Access	Baboon Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 2, moderately defined, some incision at seeps, moderate risk factors.	Keep trail stable with minimal development.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Baboon Lake: Recreation Category 2, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Baboon Lake: Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-1 trip, 0-6 stock		Up to 3 spot and dunnage trips, up to 10 stock per year, consistent with a low use Recreation Category 2, primitive trail. This will maintain high opportunities for solitude.
20. Sabrina	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
	Access	Sabrina Lake Trail: Trail Class 3, steep, stable. Blue Lake camp access trail SA#09, short, stable to upper camp, moderate incision with high risk factors beyond. Inyo beartongue along Sabrina	Maintain Inyo beartongue habitat.	Allow use to upper camp only.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Lake Trail outside wilderness.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Blue Lake: Recreation Category 3, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. High day use area. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4.	Blue Lake: Manage for low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-3 trips, 0-9 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips. Limit trips into this very high use Recreation Category 3 area with limited camping and crowding.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage site near the lake inlet does not meet BMPs, as it is closer than 50 feet to surface water. Sediment from campsite-related social trail entering Blue Lake.	All spot and dunnage and stock holding sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 spot and dunnage site on benches above Blue Lake. No stock camps. Prohibit use of campsite at inlet of Blue Lake.
21. Sabrina				
Destination: Dingleberry Lake	Access	Sabrina Lake Trail: Trail Class 3, stable. No use trail found to Fishgut Lake above Dingleberry.	Prevent development of use trail to Fishgut Lake.	Prohibit use to Fishgut Lake (SAB01).
	Recreation Category Setting	Dingleberry Lake: Recreation Category 3, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8	Dingleberry Lake: Manage area for low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	4-13 trips, 16-67 stock		Up to 16 spot and dunnage trips. This will maintain opportunities for solitude in Recreation Category 3 primary trail corridor.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage site at the system trail crossing near Dingleberry	All spot and dunnage and stock	Designate 1 spot and dunnage site. Set back campsite from

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
22. Sabrina		Lake is too close to water and does not meet BMPs.	holding sites should meet BMPs.	water and contain site. No stock camps.
Destination: Emerald Lakes	Access	Emerald Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 1.5 - 2, well-defined, few structures, appears heavily used. Isolated moderate risk factors at stream crossings, short steep sections near lake.	Stable trail.	Maintain trail as Trail Class 2.
	Recreation Category Setting	Emerald Lake: Recreation Category 3, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8.	Emerald Lakes: Manage area for low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	15-19 trips, 104-140 stock		Up to 25 spot and dunnage trips consistent with high use Recreation Category 2 area. This will maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
23. Sabrina				
Destination: Upper Sabrina Basin (includes Hungry Packer, Hell Diver, Moonlight, Midnight, Sailor, Topsy Turvy and Pee Wee)	Access	Topsy Turvy Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, ends well below lake at camp near falls. Alternate access to lake via use trail on slabs near Hungry Packer trail. Moonlight Falls Camp trail, observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 3, moderate impacts at creek crossing before camp. No trail to Moonlight Lake.	Ensure stability of trail to Moonlight Falls camp. Prevent further expansion of use trails in basin.	Find best alignment for Moonlight Falls trail, add structures to stabilize creek crossing. Allow access to camps along Topsy Turvy Lake trail below falls, but not to lake.
	Recreation Category	Upper Sabrina: Recreation	Upper Sabrina: Manage area for	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Setting	Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating.	moderate opportunities for solitude while camping, low to moderate while traveling.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-33 trips, 0-186 stock		Up to 40 spot and damage trips, consistent with high use primary trail corridor. Multiple destinations in this zone will disperse the trips to various locations and maintain moderate opportunities for solitude while camping.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camps.
24. Sabrina				
Destination: Donkey Lake	Access	Donkey Lake Trail observed Trail Class 1.5, Resource Rating 2, well-defined until split with hiker trail, awkward, minimal development, but mostly stable at current use. Risk factors if use increases. Use trails from Baboon Lake to Blue Lake are not evident or likely.	Stable access without adding many structures.	Keep use low. Prohibit use trail from Blue Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Donkey Lake: Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.0.	Donkey Lake: Manage area for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	none reported		Up to 6 spot and damage trips, will maintain high opportunities for solitude in Recreation Category 2 area with limited capacity for camping.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
25. Tyee	Campsites	Limited capacity for camping.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
	Access	Tyee Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2-3 to Tyee Lakes, low Trail Class 2 or Trail Class 1 over Table Mountain, then steep and more developed again into George Lake and Sabrina Lake. Some erosion, mostly stable at current use. Hunting trips on undefined routes on Table Mountain.	Maintain stability without changing trail development.	Allow only low use above Tyee Lakes, limited hunting on Table Mountain.
	Recreation Category Setting	Tyee Lakes: Recreation Category 2, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating.	Tyee Lakes: Manage area for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-9 stock		Up to 2 spot and damage trips
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
26. Treasure	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
	Access	Treasure Lake: observed Trail Class 3, generally stable, some widening, moderate bank impacts at creek ford, short section steep w/ slight erosion below lakes. Terminates at creek between two lowest lakes. Evident use trail continues up along stream above.	Stable trail. Ensure no expansion of use trails.	No commercial stock use beyond lower lakes.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude (day hikers). Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6.	Manage area for moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Reduce overall impacts.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use levels 01-04	0-5 trips, 0-25 stock		Up to 8 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	No grazing.	No grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camps. Close campsite near Treasure Lake bench.
	Other Issues	Mountain yellow-legged frog reintroductions occurring in Upper Treasure Lakes.	Commercial pack stock use is coordinated with Mountain Yellow Legged Frog habitat and population recovery objectives.	
27. Bishop Pass				
Destination: Long Lake	Access	Bishop Pass Trail observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Use trail BIS04, Resource Rating 1, to camps near outlet, slight incision around lake, stable, defined.	Maintain stability of use trail without changing character of trail.	Allow use of use trail at low to moderate levels.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3, high use area both overnight and day hikers. Low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Manage as a Recreation Category 3 with concentrated impact areas on trails and at lakes.	
	Use levels 01-04	2-6 trips, 4-31 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage site at the outlet of Long Lake is closer than 100 feet to water, and the hillside between camp and lake is denuded of vegetation, allowing sediment to erode off-site into water. Site currently does not meet BMPs.	All spot and dunnage and stock holding sites should meet BMPs.	If the site at the outlet of Long Lake is to continue to be used, a trail around the steep hillside should be designated to access the lake from the site. Otherwise, do not allow spot and dunnage at this site. No stock camps.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
28. Bishop Pass	Other Issues	Day use tie up site is close to trail and surface water.		Day use tie-up site will be designated on the north side of Long Lake, away from trail.
Destination: Bull Lake	Access	Bull Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1 to inlet. Climbs steeply in riparian habitat, Trail Class 2 & 1, Resource Rating 3 with very high risk factors to Chocolate Lakes. Observed Trail Class 1 above Chocolate Lakes to Ruwau Lake, steep with slight-mod erosion. Congdon's sedge population bisected by Chocolate to Ruwau trail.	Prevent impacts to riparian and at creek crossings near Chocolate Lakes without adding substantial development. Maintain Congdon's sedge population in good condition.	Chocolate Lake Trail NSCS above Bull Lake inlet to Ruwau Lake outlet.
	Recreation Category Setting	Bull Lake: Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.	Bull Lake: Manage area for moderate opportunities for solitude. Reduce overall impacts around lake.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-6 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
29. Bishop Pass				
Destination: Hurd Lake	Access	Hurd Lake: use trail BIS02, Resource Rating 0, short trail to camps. Stable, no risk factors.	Same.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Hurd Lake: Recreation Category 3, low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.2.	Hurd Lake: Manage area for moderate to high opportunities for solitude (isolated area away from primary trail).	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-9 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips. Use of area for all expense/full

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested. Some areas of the meadow have fen characteristics.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Maintain fen in functioning condition.	service trips.
	Campsites	Good location for campsites. Has been used as a base camp location but not in the past few years.	Maintain campsites proper distance from water.	No grazing.
30. Bishop Pass				Designate a campsite with no stock holding for spot and dunnage or all expense type camp.
Destination: Marie Louise Lake	Access	Marie Louise Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, slight impacts at creek crossing, few structures, moderately steep on dry slope, slight erosion with current use (low).	Maintain character of trail, minimal development.	Allow use compatible with low development trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Marie Louise Lake: Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude due to low capacity and high day use. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.8.	Marie Louise Lake: Manage area for moderate opportunities for solitude. Reduce overall impacts around lake.	
	Use levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-6 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.		No grazing.
	Campsites	Current spot and dunnage site meets BMPs. Limited camping, low capacity area.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
31. Bishop Pass				
Destination: Upper Bishop Creek (Bishop Lake, Saddlerock Lake)	Access	Timberline Tarns use trail BIS08, Resource Rating 0, undefined route, slight risk factors at meadows, seeps if much use. Saddlerock Lake use trail BIS09 to campsites from outlet, lightly defined, few risk factors. Ledge Lake use trail	Limit impacts and expansion of use trails.	Approve use trail BIS09. Prohibit use of use trails BIS08, BIS03, BIS06.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		BIS03 risk factors near tams, wet areas. Margaret Lake use trail BIS06, Resource Rating 1.5, lightly defined, slight impacts at creek crossing, slight incision in meadow, moderate risk factors if use increased.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Upper Bishop Creek: Recreation Category 3, low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Upper Bishop Creek: Manage as a Recreation Category 3 with concentrated impact areas on trails and at lakes.	
	Use levels 01-04	10-19 trips, 30-88 stock		Up to 25 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
32. Bishop Pass				
Destination: Bishop Pass to SEKI	Access	No trail issues.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Bishop Pass to SEKI: Recreation Category 3, low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Bishop Pass to SEKI: Manage as a Recreation Category 3 with concentrated impact areas on trails and at lakes.	
	Use levels 01-04	RPO: 48-58 trips, 180-232 stock MLPO: 0-1 trip, 0-4 stock		Up to 58 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing			
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.

FISH CREEK/CONVICT/MCGEE

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Cold Duck				
Destination: Coldwater Corridor	Access	Duck Pass: observed Trail Class 3, heavy stock and public use, generally stable. Snow bypass north of pass - duplicate, stable. Emerald to Skelton Trail: observed Trail Class 2. Resource Rating 3, moderate erosion, incision, high risk factors. Sky Meadows trail observed Trail Class 2 & 1. Resource Rating 4, moderate-severe impacts to stream and riparian, high risk factors. Woods Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2 to first lake, Trail Class 1 to upper lake, Resource Rating 3 with risk factors.	Prevent further impacts to degraded trails.	Emerald to Skelton NSCS. Sky Meadow Trail NSCS. Allow use of Duck Pass snow bypass only when snow blocks main trail. Limit use to low numbers on Woods Lake trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3.	Day rides to Emerald, Barney, Heart, Crystal Lakes manage for moderate levels of use to these locations. Woods Lake, Skelton use for spot and dunnage.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 1-8 trips, 4-39 stock McGee: 0-4 trips, 0-50 stock		Up to 12 spot and dunnage trips to two operators to maintain low commercial pack stock use relative to Recreation Category 3. Crowding occurs with high levels of day hikers, day rides, and overnight use in basin. Good alternative for early season use. Woods Lake - manage for infrequent use to lower lake only.
	Grazing	Not reported or requested.		No grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
2. Purple Bench Destination: Purple Lake	Campsites			No stock camps.
	Access	Purple/Ram Lake Trail observed Trail Class 2, (high impacts in 2001, mostly stabilized in 2003) to camps. Use trail short cuts between PCT/Cascade trail near outlet. Camp access issues at Purple Bench camps - creek crossing with moderate impacts. There are areas with fen characteristics near High Camp and Ram Camp.	Stabilize trail to camps. Reduce unnecessary use trails. Maintain functioning fens.	Stabilize crossing at Purple Bench camp access. Prohibit use on PPB08.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.	Reduce impacts associated with use trail proliferation and campsite impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	13-31 trips; 61-126 stock		Up to 24 spot and damage trips a year. Use of area for moderate to high level of all expense type trips.
	Grazing	2001: Moderate altered vegetative composition, bare areas (dusting pits), reduced vegetative cover, fragmented sod, PFC at risk with downward trend on local stream segments, with a few headcuts. 2004 and 2005: A few stream segments remain functional at-risk, but with an upward trend, due to revegetation after 2 years of rest. stream segment nearest camp remains straightened relative to other segments. Reported stock nights in 2001/2002/2003/2004: 218/438/47/0. Purple Bench Meadow has some areas with fen characteristics.	Provide adequate vegetation species and cover to protect from soil and stream bank erosion. All streams move toward proper functioning condition (PFC). Do not exceed more than 20% stream bank trampling in reach near camp.	Purple Lake Zone: Allow grazing. 90 stock nights. Enforce all applicable standards but especially readiness and streambank trampling limits. Repair headcut above Ram Tam pond, protect springs at Ram Tam pond. Utilize existing crossing of Deer Creek. Prohibit impacts along stream across meadow from "Deer Camp" and along stream at "Deer Camp". Purple Bench: approve grazing. 12 stock nights available.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Campsites	Three high impact sites with access concerns. One old highline location near water, so site not meeting BMPs, but highline has been moved.	Sites meet BMPs.	Maintain and contain 3 stock camps at Purple Lake. Improve and stabilize access to sites. Rehabilitate old highline near water to prevent sediment entry into water. Limit camping when not with clients to no more than 5 nights a year. Designate 1 stock camp at Purple Bench.
3. Purple Bench	Other Issues	Campfires - lake is just at 10,000 feet, some sites below some above the fire closure	Reduce confusion of various fire closures.	Open to campfires, modify elevational boundary.
Destination: Ram Bench	Access	Ram Lake Trail (from Purple Lake camps) observed Trail Class 1, no structures, some headcuts entering meadow. Risk factors in meadows. Light stock use, high risk factors. Use trails from Ram Lake to Virginia (PPB14) & Franklin (PPB13). Subalpine fireweed along trail near Purple Bench.	Stable trail with minimal structure/development. Stabilize headcuts entering meadow. Maintain population of subalpine fireweed.	Limit commercial stock on segment to bench to low numbers. NSCS from bench to Ram Lake. Prohibit use on PPB14 & PPB13.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips; 0-10 Stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips only with low stock numbers (10), consistent with a low visibility trail in Recreation Category 2. Limit use to bench below Ram Lake.
	Grazing	Reported grazing, likely in zone but actually occurs closer to Purple Lake. Low vegetative productivity and resiliency and poor access to grazing at Ram lake.	Vegetation is likely at desired condition but with low productivity and low resiliency. Limit trampling in fen.	Unsuitable, prohibit grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
4. Purple Bench Destination: Lake Virginia	Campsites	Ram Camp site causing sediment entry into Purple Creek, not meeting BMPs.	All campsites meet BMPs.	No stock camps.
	Access	PCT observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Use trail PPB14 (see Ram Destination). Camp access routes generally dry/stable.	Prevent expansion of new use trails.	Prohibit use of use trail past grazing zone (PPV14) to Franklin, Glennette Lakes.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude along primary trail corridor, moderate opportunities for solitude while camping.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude for camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips; 0-24 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips. Consistent with high use corridor Recreation Category 2. Encourage use shift from Purple to Virginia. Use of area for occasional all expense trips and traveling trips.
5. Purple Bench Destination: Duck Lake / Pike Lake / Duck Creek	Grazing	Low productivity, thin easily fragmented sod, highly erosive soils, and low resiliency. Sod fragmentation, decreased vegetative cover. Reported grazing: 24/60/0.	Increase and maintain vegetative soil cover and litter.	Allow 20 stock nights of grazing.
	Campsites	Low to moderate impacted sites.	Maintain low impact sites.	Designate 2 stock camps in durable areas.
	Access	Duck Pass observed Trail Class 3, heavy stock and public use, generally stable. Duck Pass to Deer Lake Trail observed Trail Class 1, lightly defined, rocky awkward conditions.	Ensure stability of Duck/Deer trail without adding structural development.	Duck Pass to Deer Lake Trail NSCS.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3. Camping closure in effect at outlet.		Maintain camping closure, allow commercial pack stock use at Duck Creek.
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 6-21 trips; 18-87 stock Reds: 0-1 trips; 0-5 stock		Allow up to 20 spot and dunnage trips to Duck Lake, consistent with Recreation Category 3, no overnight stock. Allow up to 6 trips to Pika Lake with no more than 10 stock. Allow low use for all expense trips below outlet area.
	Grazing	Minor and localized reduced cover especially on access slopes between lake-side trail and benches to the north-northeast of lake. Overall moderate productivity. Streams and meadow at PFC. Reported grazing stock nights: 12/16/0, likely on benches rather than lakeshore terraces. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow along northeast shore in desired condition.	Adequate vegetative cover with desired species to protect meadow and streambanks. Maintain streams and meadow at PFC. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	North of Duck Lake: Allow grazing, at high recent historical levels, 16 stock nights. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Small capacity site at Duck Creek.	Maintain existing size of site, do not allow site to expand.	Designate 1 stock camp below Duck Lake outlet along Duck Creek. Do not hold more than 20 stock. No stock camp at Pika Lake.
6. Silver Divide				
Destination: Grassy Lake	Access	Minnow Creek Trail: observed Trail Class 3, slight to moderate erosion & degraded conditions in steep areas. Slight instability, diversions at creek crossing. Use trail SIL16 accesses grazing in box canyon above Grassy Lake, Resource Rating 3,	Keep use light on use trail SIL04, to prevent degradation.	Stabilize access on use trail SIL16.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		moderate to severe headcutting, incision. Brave Lake use trail (SIL04) Recreation Category 2, lightly defined at first, but more evident closer to lake. Many small ephemeral streams, some slight-moderate risk factors.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, high impacts from recreation use, primarily grazing and campsite impacts. Access from west and east, popular for traveling and all expense trips.	Recreation Category 2. Moderate impacts that are not easily noticeable.	Cap use levels for all expense trips and consider reductions if high impacts to sites persist. One night stay only in Silver Divide.
	Use Levels 01-04	D&F: 0-2 trips; 0-20 stock MLPO: 0-1 trips; 0-3 stock		Up to 8 spot and damage trips. D&F= 2 trips. MLPO= 4 trips. HS=2 trips
	Grazing	Moderate altered vegetative composition, active unstable banks, active headcuts, reduced vegetative vigor, abundance, and cover. Stream reaches assessed are functioning at risk with downward trend. Reported grazing: 306/447/199 stock nights. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat has associated hydrologic instability associated with headcuts. Unstable access to box canyon above Grassy Lake.	Stream moves toward PFC. Provide adequate vegetative cover, composition, and vigor to provide watershed protection, to trap and hold sediment, and to stabilize stream banks. Reduce sediment input (upstream trail erosion sites are the likely sources). Stabilize and maintain toad habitat area hydrologic condition. Stable conditions along access to box canyon.	Grassy Lake Meadow, rest from grazing. Establish both Stream Condition Inventory (SCI) and vegetation baseline monitoring; re-assess within 5 or fewer years with repeated monitoring to determine if grazing may be resumed. Limit use of grazing in Box Canyon to 2 trips to limit use of trail.
	Campsites	BMP analysis completed on three stock holding campsites. One site, on northeast shore of lake is a good location for stock holding. Other two, one on the northwest side of lake, and one along the inlet stream south of the meadow, do not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 2 stock camps, over 100 feet from water and the meadow. The designated site along the inlet stream needs to be contained so it does not contribute sediment to water.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
7. Silver Divide				
Destination: Chief / Papoose / Lone Indian / Squaw Lakes	Access	Minnow Creek Trail: observed Trail Class 3, generally stable, confusing creek crossing at Papoose. Goodale Pass Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, awkward, unstable in places. Goodale Pass use trail SIL15, steep, awkward with erosion near Lake of Lone Indian. Papoose to Lone Indian use trail SIL17 steep, eroded, parallels creek - short cuts system trail.	Increase stability of system trails. Reduce impacts on riparian from use trail.	Only approve use of Goodale use trail SIL15 during snow blockage on system trail. Prohibit use of use trail SIL17.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along a primary trail corridor (PCT/JMT).	Allow for moderate to high use and contained impacts along trail corridor.	
	Use Levels 01-04	HSPS: 0-3 trips; 0-20 stock MLPO: 0-1 trips; 0-7 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips to two operators. Allow occasional use of Chief Lake for all expense trips. Use of area for all expense/traveling trips with a one night stay only in Silver Divide.
	Grazing	Reported grazing: 9/0/0 stock nights. Fragmented sod, reduced vegetative cover, associated with trailing and trail erosion especially between Warrior Lake trail junction and Grassy Lake Meadow, also including the along the trail to Peter Pande on the Minnow Creek side of the hill. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat at Papoose, Lone Indian, and Squaw Lakes meadows in desired condition.	Increase vegetative cover, decrease bare soils and erosion, especially at the outlet of Squaw Lake, in the meadows between the Warrior Lake junction and Papoose Lake, at the inlet side of Papoose, between Papoose and Lone Indian and between Lone Indian and Grassy Lake Meadow. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	No grazing. Unsuitable.
	Campsites	Few campsite with moderate	Contain campsites and insure	Designated 1 stock camp at

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
8. Silver Divide		impacts.	proper distance from water.	Chief Lake.
Destination: Wilbur May Lake	Access	Wilbur May Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, stable with current use.	Maintain current condition.	No remedy needed if use levels remain low.
	Recreation Category Setting	Low capacity for camping.		Limit party size of 8 persons suitable to capacity of camping.
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 0-2 trips, 0-18 stock HSPS: 0-2 trips, 0-18 stock		Up to 4 trips shared between two operators. Olive, Long Canyon, Wilbur May, Grassy, Jackson will be managed as a zone for westside packers.
	Grazing	No grazing requested.	Management direction is no grazing approved where not requested.	No grazing approved.
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
9. Silver Divide				
Destination: Olive Lake	Access	Olive Lake Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, generally stable with low risk factors. Use trail SIL08 grazing access to benches, lightly defined, Resource Rating 1.	Maintain existing trail conditions without excessive structural development.	No remedy needed if use levels remain low.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Low capacity for camping.	Maintain existing conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-40 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage and use of area for all expense/traveling trips no more than 2 times a year. Olive, Long Canyon, Wilbur May, Grassy, Jackson will be managed as a zone for westside packers.
	Grazing	At Olive Lake: Very small and	Olive Lake: Protect wet	Olive Lake: Unsuitable, prohibit

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		wet meadows on Olive Lakeshore. Benches west of Olive Lake: Rocky, moist to dry meadows. No water, soil, or vegetation changes observed.	meadows along lakeshore. Benches west of Olive Lake: Maintain current good vegetation condition and good soil condition.	grazing. Benches west of Olive Lake: Allow grazing 40% vegetation utilization for 114 stock nights.
	Campsites	Stock holding site east of Olive Lake near the outlet does not meet BMPs because the hitch-line is within 10 feet of the stream. Site at inlet site meets BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Obliterate stock holding site at outlet. Designate 1 stock camp.
10. Silver Divide				
Destination: Peter Pande Lake	Access	Peter Pande Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 4, degraded, incision, affecting hydrology. Peter Pande Tam use trail (SIL13) lightly used, slight incision in meadows, risk factors. There are areas of Peter Pande Tam with fen characteristics.	Reduce rate of degradation. Limit fen trampling.	Limit stock numbers until trail can be repaired or rerouted. Approve use trail SIL13
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, off primary trail. High impact along trail to lake.	High opportunities for solitude. Improve trail.	Limit party size to 10/15.
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips; 0-26 stock		Until Peter Pande Trail is repaired, allow 1 trip each to MLPO and HSPS. Allow up to 3 trips each when trail is fixed.
	Grazing	Fragmented sod, low productivity, low resiliency, active headcuts, meadow damage along access trail. Reported grazing: 92/14/26 stock nights. Yosemite toad critical area below Peter Pande Lake in desired condition. Un-named tam on bench above Peter Pande Lake has Occupied Yosemite toad	Stabilize headcuts, increase vegetative cover. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		habitat in meadow with observed trampling and chiseling impacts.		
	Campsites	Limited camping. One stock-related site (likely spot/dunnage) does not meet BMPs; sediment reaching lake.	Campsites meet BMPs.	No stock camps.
11. Silver Divide				
Destination: Long Canyon	Access	Long Canyon Trail to Beetlebug Lake (last 1/2 mile) has large jump offs, awkward, has sections that are incised and unstable.	Prevent further degradation.	Trail to Beetlebug Lake (last 1/2 mile) NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Minarets: 0-2 trips, 0-34 stock. Use of area for occasional all expense/traveling trips.		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips per year and use of area for all expense/traveling trips. Olive, Long Canyon, Wilber May, Grassy, Jackson will be managed as a zone for westside packers.
	Grazing	Stream was assessed to be at PFC. Moderate productivity. Some trampling of springs, headcuts in spring channels, and a few headcuts within dry forested area near meadows. High utilization (estimated near 40%) in some portions of the meadow in 2004 with 140 reported stock nights. Grazing reported 2001-2004: 130/68/0/140.	Allow headcuts in spring and stream channels to revegetate and stabilize. Protect springs and wet areas.	Allow grazing. 130 stock nights available. Springs are critical areas where negligible trampling is allowed.
	Campsites	One stock holding site below Beetlebug Lake does not meet BMPs, too close to stream and meadow.	All campsites must meet BMPs.	2 stock camps: 1 at the lower part of Long Canyon, 1 approximately one mile up the canyon.
12. Silver Divide				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Jackson Meadow	Access	Minnow Creek Trail, Trail Class 3, generally stable. Pick & Shovel Mine use trail (SIL 14) low risk factors, lightly defined but evident to old cabin.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor. Impacts to riparian, and risk factors. Used for all expense/traveling trips.		One night stay only in Silver Divide.
	Use Levels 01-04	none reported		All expense and use of stock camp for 2 day spot and dunnage trips, with clients dropped elsewhere. Allow up to 5 spot and dunnage trips (MLPO). Olive, Long Canyon, Wilber May, Grassy, Jackson will be managed as a zone for westside packers.
	Grazing	Vegetative composition varies from high to low similarity to desired composition. Reduced vegetative cover, especially associated with active headcuts and channel incisement. Reduced vegetative cover, vigor associated with stock trails in upper end of meadow along Minnow Creek. Active headcuts and stream channel incision with collapsing banks in upper meadow. Two of 3 stream reaches assessed were rated functional at-risk with a downward trend. Lower west portion of meadow has vegetation and soil condition near desired condition. Reported grazing: 318/168/363 stock nights.	Increased vegetative cover, especially in the vicinity of active headcuts and along streambanks. Streams and meadow move toward PFC.	Develop an annual grazing management plan for Jackson meadow. Establish SCI and vegetation monitoring to confirm trend. Allow grazing in western portion between trail and creek (15 acres), 300 stock nights available. Enforce range readiness. Limit to one night grazing per trip.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
13. Silver Divide Destination: Lost Keys Lake	Campsites	One stock holding campsite on the east side of Jackson Meadow is not meeting HMPs. It is 70 ft from water and rills are carrying sediment from the site to water.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 3 stock camps on west side of meadow, both at least 100 feet from water. Rehabilitate sites on east side of meadow near Lagoon Lake.
	Access	Lost Keys Trail observed Trail Class 1, lightly defined, with some slight erosion.	Maintain trail stability without adding substantial structures/development.	Managing low use at destination.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. Low impact and low use.	Maintain low use/impact.	
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported.		Up to 2 trips spot and dunnage.
	Grazing	None reported.		
14. Cascade Valley Destination: Cascade Valley	Campsites	No stock camps.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
	Access	Fish Creek Trail observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Camp access trail at Second Crossing use trail CAS04 stable, dry. Grazing access to meadow at 2nd crossing has moderate to severe impacts and high risk factors.	Reduce resource impacts of use trails.	Allow use of use trail CAS04 to campsite only. Prohibit grazing access use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor.	Maintain use levels consistent with Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 3-4 trips; 4-28stock Reds: 0-1 trips; 0-2 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips to two operators and use of areas as all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Meadows near Purple and Minnow Creeks have been closed to grazing and exhibit low vegetative cover and altered vegetative composition. There are locations with understory	Retain annual vegetative growth to maximize vegetative growth, vigor, and restoration potential at confluence of Purple Creek and Minnow Creek. Maintain existing conditions at Third	Rest every other year. 20 stock nights at Purple Creek/Minnow Creek. Allow grazing, 214 stock nights in zone (between Sharktooth and Third), with one night grazing per trip. Allow

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		vegetation and available forage for grazing between and including Sharktooth Creek confluence and Third Crossing. High gradient wetland at Second crossing is at risk due to stock use trails channeling water and associated headcuts. Meadow vegetation is moderately affected by trampling, compaction and reduced in size by a landslide at Island Crossing. Reported stock nights in zone: 293/271/447. Second Crossing grazing area is a large fen. Third Crossing: Small stream through meadow assessed to be in PFC. Fish Creek is incised through the meadow. A large portion of the meadow never reaches range readiness and has fen characteristics. Some sod fragmentation and spring trampling.	Crossing. Improve vegetative cover and vigor at Island Crossing. Maximize vegetative growth and retention at Second Crossing. Third Crossing: Reduce spring trampling and sod fragmentation, especially in wet portions of the meadow.	grazing and limit planned grazing at Third Crossing, 52 stock nights and Island Crossing, 12 stock nights, remainder of grazing is in the Cascade Valley Grazing Zone between and Sharktooth Confluence and Third Crossing. Prohibit grazing at 2nd crossing. Third Crossing: Allow grazing. 52 stock nights available. Avoid very wet areas and fragile Fish Creek streambanks.
	Campsites	Campsite at Third Crossing large total area and high level of impact. Second Crossing campsite moderate impact close to trail.	Reduce impacts at campsites at both Second and Third Crossing. Reduce overall total area of Third Crossing.	Designate 3 stock camps in Cascade Valley including Third Crossing. Designate 1 stock at Second Crossing.
15. Cascade Valley				
Destination: Lower Fish Creek	Access	Use trail issues at Iva Belle Hot Springs, mostly from public, but exacerbated by spot/damage drops at springs. Use trail CAS01 to Pond Lily Lake, lightly defined, Resource Rating 1, mostly in low risk factor areas.	Reduce contributing impacts at Iva Belle Hot Springs. Keep current trail stability of use trail CAS01 without increasing structures/development.	Prohibit commercial stock use at Iva Belle Hot Springs. Approve use trail CAS01 with low use levels.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Use concentrated at Iva Belle Hot		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Springs, low opportunities for solitude at Iva Belle.		
	Use Levels 01-04	HSPS: 0-2 trips, 0-12 stock Reds: 13-22 trips, 86-149 stock To Pond Lily Lake: 0-1 trips, 0-6 stock		No spot and dunnage trips to Iva Belle Hot Springs (Sharktooth Creek camp okay). Up to 20 trips to other destinations in Lower Fish Creek. Maintain low use to Pond Lily Lake.
	Grazing	Grazing currently not allowed near Iva Bell Hot Springs. Fox Meadow/Island Crossing reported grazing 40/159/99. Moderate vegetation composition alteration.		Prohibit grazing at Iva Bell Hot Springs. Fox Meadow limit to 12 stock nights in meadow and 100 stock nights in zone. Remove deteriorated drift fence.
	Campsites			Designate 3 stock camps. 2 stock camps in vicinity of Island Crossing and 1 at Sharktooth Creek.
16. Upper Fish				
Destination: Tully Hole	Access	McGee Pass Trail & PCT primary access, both observed Trail Class 3, stable. Use trail UFC01 accesses camp on north side of Tully Hole. Generally stable, with one creek crossing.	Ensure camp access trail remains stable, if camp approved.	Prohibit use trail on north side of Tully Hole.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor. Low capacity for camping.	Maintain use levels consistent with low capacity of the area.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips; 0-12 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips. Manage for occasional use of stock camp.
	Grazing	Vegetation exhibits good vigor, mid-seral composition, with low cover. Moderate to high productivity and resiliency. Stream assessed to be functional at-risk with a non-apparent trend.	Maintain or improve vegetation composition. Stream should move toward PFC.	Allow grazing, 72 stock nights available.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Campsites	Grazing reported: 30/105/0. Stock holding campsite at east side of Tully Hole Meadow does not meet BMPs; within 50 feet of water.	Campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp.
17. Upper Fish				
Destination: Horse Heaven	Access	McGee Pass Trail observed Trail Class 3, primary access mostly stable.	Ensure camp access trail is stable.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Along main trail corridor.	Maintain use level consistent with Recreation Category 2 along primary trail.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 0-3 trips; 0-9 stock McGee: 2-6 trips; 19-36 stock		Up to 9 spot and dunnage trips to two operators and use of area as all expense traveling trips.
	Grazing	Vegetative cover and composition mid-seral. Some hummocks and stream bank trampling, but stream at PFC. Marshy area has extensive hoof punching. Reported grazing: 156/56/36 stock nights.	Vegetation is at desired condition. Stream should remain at PFC. Reduced sod fragmentation in marshy area.	Allow grazing, 65 stock nights estimate for wet years and 150 in normal and dry years. Replace drift fence with drop fence.
	Campsites	High impact stock camp, large area of impact, fence present.	Reduced size of stock camp impact.	Designate 2 stock camps, contain impacts and reduce size of northern site. Establish a secondary site at southeast end of meadow.
18. Upper Fish				
Destination: Tully Lake	Access	McGee Pass Trail primary access, stable. Two spur trails to lake, one at outlet, one from northeast -- both have risk factors, unclear which is managed as system. Outlet trail use trail UFC08, Resource Rating 2.5 with many risk factors	Reduce multiple routes to lake. Stabilize camp access trail.	Define one route from McGee Pass Trail north/east to lake. Make this the system trail (Trail Class 2), stabilize at high risk areas. Remove sign from outlet trail to discourage use.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		does not access main pack camp. Trail from northeast, not developed, moderate risk factors, accesses pack camp.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, moderate to high opportunities for solitude	Manage for high opportunities for solitude with use levels consistent with Recreation Category 1.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-3 trips, 0-16 stock		Up to 4 spot and damage trips consistent with a Recreation Category 1 area. Reduce use if trail access issues not improving.
	Grazing	None reported or requested.	Management direction is no grazing approved where not requested.	No grazing approved.
	Campsites	Low capacity camp sites.	No stock camp.	No stock camp. Party size limit of 8 people.
19. Upper Fish				
Destination: Upper Fish	Access	McGee Pass Trail Primary access, stable. Lee Creek Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 5, severe degradation in meadows in trail corridor. Cecil Lake use trail UFC02 from Lee Lake, low-angle, through meadows near lake, but slight impacts. Accessed from Lee Creek Trail. Use trail UFC07 to Red and White Lake, short trail lightly defined.	Remove use (and grazing) from the Lee Creek trail. This precludes use of sue trail UFC02 to Cecil Lake. Ensure that UFC07 does not become more defined or degraded.	Lee Creek trail NSCS, UFC02, prohibited. Prohibit use on Red and White use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along main trail corridor. Use of this area as overnight location for long spot and damage trips over McGee pass.	Manage for moderate opportunities for solitude along trail corridor and high opportunities while camping. Manage for no visible trail to Red and White Lake.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	6-14 trips, 63-109 stock		Up to 18 spot and dunnage trips. Low to moderate use of stock camps for traveling trips or overnight spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	See Horse Heaven, and Tully Hole. Tully Lake Meadow, adjacent to Upper Fish Creek near trail junction to Tully Lake. High-seral vegetation with localized sites of altered vegetation, primarily associated with stock watering access from trail to and including the right bank of Fish Creek. Impacts to riparian vegetation associated with active erosion and incisement of access trail to Lee and Cecil Lakes include reduced cover, bare areas, altered vegetative species composition, and adjacent water table lowering and water capture. High elevation meadows immediately west of McGee Pass exhibit low productivity and low resiliency.	Vegetation overall at desired condition, with localized moderate to severe, mostly associated with access and trailing impacts. Trails should not capture surface or ground water flow.	Allow grazing in Tully Lake Meadow 60 stock nights in lower most meadow between system trail and Fish Creek. Prohibit grazing at meadows near Lee and Cecil Lakes, the Lee Cecil trail junction meadow, and the higher elevation meadows immediately west of McGee Pass.
	Campsites	Moderate impacts at stock camps in area. One site has some development.	Reduce impact and development at campsites.	Designate 3 stock camps.
20. McGee				
Destination: Big McGee Lake	Access	McGee Canyon Trail primary access, generally stable. Camp access at Big McGee Lake Trail Class 2, former Hopkins Pass Trail, slight incision, moderate risk factors. Hopkins Pass trail not maintained many years, still defined, steep, rocky, no risk factors. "CCC Camp" trail access	Ensure stability on camp access trails. Maintain primitive condition of Hopkins Pass Trail.	Add Big McGee camp trail to system (Trail Class 2) ensure stable alignment. (MCG08). Hopkins Pass Trail Class 1, NSCS.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		(MCG08) Resource Rating 2, steep, but dry/rocky, low risk factors.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor.	Big McGee Lake: Manage for moderate opportunities for solitude while hiking and camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	5-15 trips, 16-60 stock		Up to 20 spot and dunnage trips consistent with recreation category area along primary trail corridor. Monitor occupied campsites and reduce use if crowding is facilitated by pack stock dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Low productivity, low resiliency. Stream was assessed to be functional at-risk with a non apparent trend in 2001. Reported grazing in Big McGee Meadow 7/0/0. Occupied Yosemite toad breeding habitat in desired condition.	Vegetation is at desired condition. Stream channel needs to move toward PFC. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	Allow grazing. 20 stock nights available. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing.
	Campsites	Concentration of campsites due to low capacity of accessible areas. "CCC Camp" has concerns with access.		Designate 1 stock camp. Relocate "CCC Camp".
21. McGee				
Destination: Grass Lake	Access	Steelhead Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, lower section in steep riparian. Then Grass Lake Spur observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, short, flat, stable.	Keep Grass Lake Trail stable.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along lower use trail corridor.	Low to moderate use and impacts at camping areas. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	3-10 trips, 8-46 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips consistent with a Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail corridor.
	Grazing	Wet meadow associated with lake remains wet throughout summer (fen characteristics). Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in desired condition.	Vegetation is at desired condition. Maintain high quality fen and Yosemite toad habitat.	Unsuitable, prohibit grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
22. McGee				
Destination: Meadow Lake (Golden)	Access	Use trail MCG04. Resource Rating 3, goes west from Steelhead Trail toward Golden Lake – high risk factors (meadows, seeps, creeks), ill-defined, steep with many risk factors above Meadow Lake.	Prevent impacts to high risk areas near Meadow Lake. Prevent further development of use trails toward Golden Lake.	Allow use on MCG04 only to Meadow Lake. Stabilize or reroute where possible. Keep use low. Prohibit use to Golden Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. High opportunities for solitude, low recreation impacts.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-6 stock		Up to 2 trips with no more than 6 stock. Manage for use not occurring every year.
	Grazing			
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
23. McGee		(Including a portion of Baldwin Canyon)		
Destination: McGee Canyon	Access	McGee Pass Trail, observed Trail Class 3, some moderate impacts to Yosemite toad habitat and meadow/hydrology at Martin's Meadow. Use trail MCG03 Accesses Campsite at Round Lake. Causing	Keep use to most stable trails. Stable trail at Martin's Meadow, with reduced effects on Yosemite toad and hydrology. Ensure trail is in good location and stable to approved site. Stabilize trail and resource	Keep stock on trail, stabilize trail. Reroute use trail MCG03 to Round Lake site. Baldwin Trail: Trail Class 1 NSCS above pond, (1/2 mile above Cutoff junction). Encourage use on Baldwin

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		disturbance to meadow from trampling. Baldwin Canyon Trail, observed Trail Class 2 to lower meadow; Trail Class 1 to mine, Resource Rating 3. Former road, degraded, rocky but generally stable to pond below meadow. Above, overgrown, severe incision, affecting Yosemite toad habitat. Baldwin Cutoff use trail MCG02, Resource Rating 3, impacts at creek crossing, duplicates McGee Pass trail, accesses camp from both north and south.	degradation on upper Baldwin Trail. Keep stock to one trail or other on Baldwin Cutoff or McGee Canyon.	Canyon Trail and Baldwin Cutoff rather than McGee Pass Trail to just above Steelhead junction. Stabilize creek crossing on Baldwin Cutoff.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor. Steep and long canyon accessing Fish creek drainage and multiple destinations. Baldwin Canyon: Recreation Category 1.	Manage for moderate opportunities for solitude while hiking and moderate to high opportunities for solitude while camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	McGee Canyon: 2-9 trips, 11-65 stock Round Lake: 7-20 trips, 68-159 stock Baldwin: 0-2 trips, 0-19 stock		Up to 20 spot and dunnage trips in McGee Canyon. Use level is not expected to cause crowding or overuse of any destinations, as use will disperse. Round Lake: Allow 12 spot/dunage trips until access to camp is improved, then allow up to 20 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	All meadows: Little to no grazing reported 2001-2003 due to Yosemite Toad Habitat Management. Chute meadow: Vegetation in High-seral status. No recent use. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in desired condition. Much of the meadow never reaches range readiness.	Vegetation remains at desired condition. Hydrologic and soil condition should remain good. Protect wet areas from trampling. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat in Chute Meadow. Martin's Meadow: Vegetation is at desired condition. Stream should move toward proper	Allow grazing, 30 stock nights at Chute Camp Meadow in wet years (150% of normal precipitation at nearest snow sensor site), 90 stock nights in normal or dry years. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing. No grazing at Cable Meadow. Martin's Meadow;

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		No known soil or hydrologic effects. Cable Meadow, a turn-around point for day rides, is flooded by a beaver pond. No grazing reported. Martin's Meadow: Vegetation is mid-seral to high-seral. Stream incisement and severe active headcuts (4 feet deep) in lower meadow. Headcuts possibly trail related. Reported grazing: 5/0/0. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in desired condition. Baldwin Canyon: No grazing reported. Round Lake: Martin's meadow sediment deposition, mid-seral to low-seral vegetative status. Reported grazing: 15/0/0.	functioning condition, with headcuts stopping their advance. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat. Baldwin Canyon: Vegetation is at desired condition. Round Lake: Stable soils, increased vegetative cover and improved composition toward high seral.	Rest from grazing until headcuts stabilize. Stabilization will likely require active rehabilitation, including structures. Critical areas closed to stock entry and grazing. Baldwin Canyon: Prohibit grazing due to access issues (gullied trail). Re-assess if access issues resolved. Round Lake: Unsuitable, prohibit grazing.
	Campsites	Round Lake: stock holding camp within 15 feet of creek, does not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at Round Lake. Improve access and BMP compliance with Round Lake campsite.
	Other Issues	Round Lake: Occupied Yosemite toad habitat with observed sediment deposition problems related to trail impacts at Martins Meadow.	Round Lake: Restore high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	Stabilize Martin's Meadow headcuts and reduce or eliminate unacceptable sediment transport.
24. McGee				
Destination: Steelhead Lake	Access	Steelhead Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, lower section in steep riparian, above two routes because of poor alignment on a reroute. Steep, erosion, but mostly dry slopes.	One stable route to Steelhead Lake.	Keep use on western of two routes to Steelhead Lake, stabilize with structures.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off main trail corridor. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Low capacity for camping.	Manage for low to moderate use levels to maintain opportunities for solitude and not facilitate crowding.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	2-12 trips, 8-70 stock		Up to 16 spot and dunnage trips. Manage so not more than 1 party at one time.
	Grazing	None reported or requested.	No grazing.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Two spot/dunnage camps where BMPs were evaluated. One caused sediment to reach Steelhead Lake and does not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	No stock camp. Spot and dunnage sites must meet BMPs.
	Other Issues	Moderate downed firewood available around lake.		Modify elevational closure to allow campfires at Steelhead Lake.
25. Convict				
Destination: Cloverleaf Lake	Access	Convict Canyon trail destroyed by landslides, not passable to stock, difficult to hikers. All destinations in Convict Canyon accessed by Laurel Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, stable, dry until above Genevieve Lake, moderate impacts near Edith Lake, along stream. Mapped system not consistent with ground. Two trails from near Edith Lake to Cloverleaf Lake, both with high resource impacts and risk factors.	One stable trail from Edith Lake to Cloverleaf Lake. Correct map and inventory inconsistencies.	Keep commercial stock to system trail on south/east side of creek. Limit stock numbers until trail can be repaired. Designate trail to Genevieve via Edith as system trail. Abandon trail east of Genevieve Lake. Designate Convict Creek Trail below Mildred Lake as NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, off primary trail, high opportunities for solitude.	Manage for high opportunities for solitude and infrequent use.	
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 0-2 trips, 0-12 stock McGee: 2-10 trips, 6-103 stock		Up to 4 (2 McGee/2 MLPO) spot and dunnage trips and party size limit of 8 head of stock to maintain low use, low impact to trail.
	Grazing	Inlet meadow at high-seral	Vegetation is at desired	No grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		vegetative status. Localized trail impacts along lakeshore terraces include compaction and reduced vegetative vigor and reduced cover. Never reaches range readiness. None reported. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in desired condition.	condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	
	Campsites	No stock camp.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
	Other Issues			
26. Convict				
Destination: Genevieve / Edith Lakes	Access	See "Cloverleaf" for general Convict trail info. Laurel-Genevieve Trail observed Trail Class 2. Resource Rating 3 mod resource impacts at Edith Lake, and creek crossings. Use trail and creek crossings. Use trail CON04 accesses camp at Genevieve Lake outlet. Slight meadow impacts, mod risk factors. Trail on map east of Genevieve Lake unmaintained, abandoned trail.		Designate use trail to Genevieve Lake via Edith as system trail. Abandon old system trail east of Genevieve. Prohibit use of CON04 (camp not approved).
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. Not a primary trail. Low use and high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain low end of recreation Category 2 conditions, moderate to high opportunities for solitude, some impacts at primary campsites.	Change to Recreation Category 2 at Genevieve and Edith Lakes.
	Use Levels 01-04	MLPO: 0-4 trips, 0-30 stock McGee: 0-5 trips, 0-45 stock		Up to 20 trips for Edith Lake Genevieve Lakes: 6 trips to MLPO, 14 trips to McGee.
	Grazing	Two ponds and adjacent marsh near stock holding site. Associated wet meadow remains wet season long. Reported grazing: 0/14/0. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat at Edith	At desired vegetative condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	Unsuitable, prohibit grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Lake inlet meadow with observed trampling and chiseling impacts.		
	Campsites	Moderate impact at campsites, particularly Genevieve Lake.	Reduce impacts at campsites and insure proper distance from water.	Designate 1 stock camp at Edith Lake and 1 at Genevieve Lake.
	Other Issues			Modify elevation closure to allow campfires at Genevieve and Edith Lakes.
27. Convict				
		See Cloverleaf Destination for general Convict trail info. Access to this destination via Laurel Lake Trail, then segment of Convict Creek Trail. Camp accessed by Dorothy Lake Spur, observed Trail Class 1.5, Resource Rating 2, slight incision, moderate risk factors. Bighorn use trail CON07 ill-defined, high risk factors.	Ensure stability of Dorothy Spur. Prevent expansion of impacts on Bighorn trail.	Prohibit use of Bighorn Lake use trail. Designate Convict Creek Trail below Mildred Lake as NSCS.
Destination: Dorothy Lake	Access			
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off primary trail.	Manage for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-3 trips, 2-20 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	None reported. Fragmented sod and reduced vegetative cover near inlet. Small lakeshore meadows. Thin sod, highly erosive soils.	Overall vegetation is at desired condition. Soil erosion should not be accelerated, reduce sod fragmentation.	Unsuitable, prohibit grazing.
	Campsites	Moderate to high impacted campsites and high density of sites at outlet of lake.		No stock camps.
28. Margaret				
	Access	Margaret Lake Trail observed Trail Class 3, Resource Rating 2	Reduce instability around Rainbow without substantial	Relocate drift fence from Coyote Lake down to bottom of steep

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Lakes		to Big Margaret Lake, Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5 beyond Big Margaret Lake. Trail beyond Big Margaret (and around Rainbow Lake), lower development, moderate incision, diversion. Descends granite cliff band below Baby Lake, extremely awkward. Silver Creek trail observed Trail Class 2. Resource Rating 3.5, from Coyote Lake to Baby Lake Junction, steep, soil loss, trail damaged by grazing stock (at meadow near Coyote Lake). Silver Creek Trail below to Fish Creek, overgrown, very awkward, rarely maintained. Use trail MAR02 Saddle Mountain to Fern Lake, Resource Rating 2, lightly defined, moderate to high risk factors. Rainbow to Sedge Lake use trail MAR01, not evident, low use.	structures, development. Use trail MAR01, ensure that use trail does not become more evident. Stabilize Coyote to Baby Lake Junction trail.	section if feasible. Stabilize trail with structures after drift fence moved. Keep low use levels on Rainbow/Baby Lakes area. NSCS on system trail from Baby Lake to Silver Creek Junction. Trail between Big Margaret Lake and Rainbow Lakes is closed to commercial stock until the incised trail/meadow south of Rainbow Lakes is repaired. Prohibit use of use trails MAR01 and MAR02.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04			20 spot and damage trips in the destination zone.
	Grazing	Coyote Lake Grazing area: Trampled throughout meadow, much of meadow does not reach range readiness, some bare areas under trees around the edge of the meadow. However, meadow appears to be in PFC. There is a headcut on the trail north of the meadow moving into the meadow. Trail between this grazing area and drift fence at	All meadows and streams should be in proper hydrologic functioning condition. Increased vegetation cover near trails and increase stability of trail tread so it is not affecting vegetation composition by diverting surface water. Trail between Coyote Lake and Coyote Lake grazing area should become more stable and soil loss should be reduced	Coyote grazing area: 62 stock nights. Frog Lake Meadow, north: 60 stock nights. Coyote Lake: Unsuitable, no grazing allowed. Fern Lake: 63 stock nights. Frog Lake Meadow: Unsuitable, no grazing allowed. Rainbow to Margaret Meadow: 127 stock nights available once trail is repaired. Until trail is repaired, no stock use of trail and

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Coyote Lake is loose and structures are not holding in place, due to stock traveling between grazing meadow and drift fence. High reported stock use 84 stock nights. Adjacent to Coyote Lake: low productivity, high percentage of bare area, streams have low vegetation cover on banks. No use reported. Other areas (Fern, Rainbow to Margaret, Frog Lake) - All meadows have some local vegetation composition change related mainly to trails. Some headcuts associated with trail within meadows.	to near background levels.	therefore grazing is not approved.
	Campsites			Designate 2 stock camps, 1 at Coyote Lake and 1 at Big Margaret Lake.
	Other Issues	Drift fence at Coyote Meadow.		

FLORENCE/BEAR

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Apollo				
Destination: Cirque Zone (including Bear Dome, Marcella)	Access	Cirque Lake observed Trail Class 1, minimal development trail. Slight incision at steep slopes, few risk factors.	Maintain current stability without changing trail character.	Low use levels. Approve use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, mostly trail-less area, high opportunities for solitude, very low impact.	Maintain trail-less, high opportunities for solitude and very low impact of area.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-5 trips, 0-29 stock		Up to 8 spot and dunnage trips to

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	two operators. No more than two trips a year to Orchid and Apollo.
	Campsites			Allow grazing 15 stock nights until assessed.
	Other Issues			Designate 1 stock camp at Cirque Lake, 1 stock camp at Orchid Lake and 1 stock camp at Marcella Lake.
2. Bolsillo				
Destination: Corbett	Access	Corbett Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, generally stable, low-mod risk factors, meadows and creek crossings; Cunningham Lake use trail, BOL01. Kings Castle use trail BOL02.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation 2 for Corbett and Recreation Category 1 other destinations.	Maintain for high and moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	none reported		Up to 4 spot and damage trips to one operator will maintain low use and high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Unknown		No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
3. Dutch				
Destination: Dutch/Hidden/Crater	Access	Crater Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2: moderate to high opportunities for solitude, off primary trail.	Maintain for moderate opportunities for solitude.	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-2 trips, 0-20 stock D&F: 0-1 trips, 0-4 stock		Up to 12 spot and dunnage trips to two operators will maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Allow grazing, 25 stock nights until assessed.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Dutch Lake.
4. Dutch				
Destination: Thompson Lake	Access	29E57 from either north or south depending on pack station.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2: High to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high to moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Low recent use prior to 2001		4 spot and dunnage between two pack stations.
	Grazing	Included with Thompson Lake/Burnt Corral grazing zone		
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
	Other Issues	Easily accessible from Dusy-Ershim OHV road.		
5. Dutch				
Destination: Rodeo Meadow	Access			
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail; moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude, low impact area.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-14 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips to maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	Grazing requested, no use reported 2001-2003.		Allow up to 25 stock nights.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
6. East Florence Destination: Shooting Star Meadow	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.
	Access	Blayne Hot Springs trail.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3 along primary trail corridor. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain in a condition compatible with Recreation Category 3.	
	Use Levels 01-04	D&F: 0-2 trips, 0-6 stock High Sierra: 0-1 trips, 0-6 stock Lost Valley: 0-2 trips, 0-4 stock		18 spot and dunnage trips to three operators.
	Grazing	Blayne Meadow: Used as a pasture and for private recreational pack stock use. Unknown stock nights used, only 60 reported. Stream appears functional at-risk (2004) and some sections of stream have over 20% stream bank disturbance. This meadow is part private land. Double Meadow: Currently being used as a pasture, with up to 1000 stock nights estimated use (but we do not have use records). Stream is in good condition.	Blayne Meadow: Stream should move toward proper functioning condition, less than 20% stream bank disturbance on all stream reaches. Double Meadow: Maintain stream in good condition, maintain non-altered vegetation composition and continuous sod cover.	Blayne Meadow: Forest Service portion of the meadow only: 544 stock nights. Attempt to enter into an agreement with private landowners to distribute use more evenly and prevent concentrated impacts along fence lines. Double Meadow: Allow grazing. 1,250 stock nights available.
				Designate 2 stock camps at Shooting Star Meadow.
		There is a population of prairie wedge grass at Blayne Hot Springs.	Maintain rare plant population.	Monitor population.
		Access is via 28E45, Trail Class 2.		
7. Hooper Destination: Gordon/Hooper Lakes	Access			

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, Infant Buttes is Recreation Category 1. High opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-5 trips, 0-41 stock		Up to 8 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	Jackass Meadow: 135 acres (of which approximately 15 acres is in the wilderness), 7,200 feet, 75% suitable, no concerns noted by IDT, Native American basketry plant material gathering enclosure, 202.5 stock nights recommended, another 120 stock nights in Forest Service administrative pasture portion. Poison: 20 acres at 6,800 feet, used as pasture; 80% suitable, some isolated vegetation composition changes, 320 stock nights, Hell Hole: 16 acres at 6,800 feet, used for brood mares and foals, 95% suitable, dominant willow community, 442 stock nights.	Maintain or improve vegetative composition.	Allow grazing: Jackass Meadow 2025 stock nights; Poison Meadow 320 stock nights; Hell Hole Meadow 442 stock nights.
			No stock camps.	No stock camps.
8. Italy	Campsites			
Destination: Hilgard Meadow	Access	Lake Italy Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, to Hilgard Meadow camps; Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 3 above, steep, meadows, riparian, moderate to high risk factors.	Prevent further degradation of trail and off-trail resources above Hilgard Meadow.	Italy Pass Trail above Hilgard NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude in peak season.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	D&F: 0-5 trips, 0-28 stock High Sierra: 1-8 trips, 3-27 stock		Up to 14 spot and damage trips between two operators and use of area for all expense type trips

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Low productivity, moderate vegetation composition change. Stream is functional at-risk and there is moderate alteration of hydrologic function due to compaction, incised stream and bare soil. Reported Grazing: 0/0/66 (Was open even years only until early 2000s)	Increase late seral vegetation over time. Stream should move toward proper functioning condition, and meadow should move toward no hydrologic functional alteration.	will maintain moderate opportunities for solitude. Approve grazing: 57 stock nights. Recommend the rotation with Rosemarie continue. The rest year of rotation would help with vegetation recruitment, if not allowing increased utilization when grazed.
	Campsites	Stock holding site at Hilgard Meadow is causing minor contribution of sediment surface water. Does not meet BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Add logs or other structures to prevent sediment from entering stream. Minor sedimentation could be reduced without moving the camp, because it is a good location with a few adjustments. Designate 2 stock camps at Hilgard Meadow.
9. Sallie Keyes				
Destination: Senger Creek	Access	Senger Creek use trail SAK08 from PCT to deer camp west of creek/meadow. Resource Rating 1, lightly defined, few risk factors. Stable with current low use.	Maintain low visibility trail.	Low use levels to maintain undefined character of trail. Do not allow trail condition to degrade.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, high opportunities for solitude; low impacts.	Maintain low impacts and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-9 trips, 2-64 stock		Up to 10 spot and damage trips. Limit use above junction into Senger creek to no more than 4 trips and or 20 stock will insure that use trails remains mostly undefined.
	Grazing	Grazing requested. Reported use 0/8/0.		In Sallie Keyes Grazing Zone, 420 stock nights allowable.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
10. Sallie Keyes	Campsites			Designate stock camp along PCT north of Senger Creek.
Destination: Sallie Keyes Lake	Access	PCT, observed Trail Class 3, but degraded with moderate resource impacts to meadows, stream crossings.	Stabilize the trail.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Low to moderate capacity for camping.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude, reduce impacts of camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-4 trips, 0-52 stock Lost Valley: 0-1 trips, 0-2 stock		Up to 11 spot and damage trips by three operators and use of area for all expense and traveling trips. MTR = 4 HS = 4 LV=3
	Grazing	Minor vegetation alteration, minor decreased cover. Meadow streams in Boot Lake Meadow and "old trail" meadow near Sallie Keyes Lake are in proper functioning condition. There is some trampling of springs and stream banks, but meadow hydrologic function remains good. Grazing reported: 28/18/0.	Increase vegetation cover, increased late-seral vegetation. Protect springs from trampling and alteration of spring channel morphology.	Allow Grazing: 196 stock nights in all meadows around Sallie Keyes Lakes. Springs and very wet areas are critical areas that are not to be grazed. Manage to avoid use along old trail.
	Campsites	Two of three stock holding campsites near Sallie Keyes Meadow found to be out of compliance with BMPs.	All campsites should meet BMPs.	Close sites that do not meet BMPs. Designate 2 stock camps at Sallie Keyes Lake and insure they are setback from water to meet BMPs. Prohibit use of site at Old Trail Meadow for overnight holding of stock.
11. Sallie Keyes				
Destination: Piute Creek to SEKI Boundary	Access	Access via 27E81.		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Main trail for pack stock use.	Maintain use to concentrated stock locations. Increase opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	D&F: 0-1 trip, 0-2 stock HSPS: 13-26 trips, 48-126 stock Muir Trail Ranch 0 trips		Up to 35 spot and damage trips between three operators.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp west of boundary with SEKI.
	Other Issues			
12. Selden				
Destination: Bear Creek/PCT corridor (includes Twin Falls, Lower Bear Ck, Selden/JMT, Rosemarie)	Access	JMT/PCT observed Trail Class 3, mostly stable, but under-maintained, with moderate, isolated severe impacts at creek crossings, meadows. Seldon Pass use trail SEL04: direct line to Marie Lake from pass, does not exist. Marie Lake Cutoff SEL03, mostly undefined, potential risk factors, meadows, creek crossings. Marie Lake to Sandpiper Lake, SEL06, does not exist. Rosemarie Lake: PCT parallels east side of meadow, Trail Class 3, stable. Use trail SEL07 moderate incision, risk factors. Bear Ridge Trail, observed Trail Class 3. Bear Cr Cutoff, observed Trail Class 3. Bear Creek Trail observed Trail Class 2. Bear Creek Trail and Bear Creek Cutoff bisect populations of Mono Hot Springs evening primrose, no	Prevent development of unnecessary use trail. Keep use on system trails, which access all destinations. Maintain stability. Maintain Mono Hot Springs evening primrose populations in good condition.	Prohibit use of SEL04. Prohibit use from Twin Falls to PCT junction. Prohibit use of use trails SEL03, SEL06 and SEL07.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		reported problems.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 along primary trail corridor. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude while camping.	
	Use Levels 01-04	D&F: 2-18 trips, 11-32 stock High Sierra: 7-16 trips, 40-112 stock		Up to 38 spot and dunnage trips by two operators (24 - High Sierra and 14 - D&F) and use of area for all expense/traveling trips. Rosemarie Lake: Up to 4 trips for each operator.
	Grazing	Marie: High elevation, low productivity, thin sod, erosive soils, highly visible along PCT, stream in proper functioning condition. Reported grazing: 2/0/0. Rosemarie: Moderate vegetation productivity, locally severe plant composition change. Stream in meadow was rated functional at-risk with an upward trend. Stream is widened and incised, but banks have revegetated. Slight hydrologic function alteration. Reported grazing: 18/0/38. Past management was grazing only in odd years. Bear Ridge grazing zone and Kip Camp Grazing Zone: existing condition not assessed outside of Kip Camp. Meadow with fen characteristics at Kip Camp appears to be in good condition. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/34/32.	Rosemarie: Increase vegetation cover, increased late-seral vegetation. Stream and meadow continue to move toward proper functioning condition.	Marie: No grazing allowed. Rosemarie: Allow 93 stock nights of grazing with rest rotation between Rosemarie and Hilgard Meadows. The rest year of rotation would help with vegetation recruitment, if not allowing increased utilization when grazed.
	Campsites	Stock holding site at Kip Camp is slightly non-compliant with BMPs.	All stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at Rosemarie Meadow.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
13. Selden				
Destination: Rose Lake	Access	Rose Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5, steep, with minimal structures, moderate incision. Moderate risk factors. Use trail SEL05 around lakeshore, unstable with many risk factor; proximity to lake, meadows.	Stabilize trail. Prevent degradation of use trail SEL05.	Low use on Rose Lake Trail. Prohibit use of use trail SEL05.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail, moderate opportunities for solitude. Moderate impacts noticeable Recreation Impact Rating = 2.2.	Maintain as moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Reduce recreation impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	none reported		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Not fully analyzed for grazing. Meadow had some wet areas and trail to and through meadow causing sod fragmentation and erosion. Use reported: 33/0/0	Meadow and stream in meadow should remain in proper functioning condition. Reduce sod fragmentation and erosion in meadow outside the trail tread, or cause more than minimal soil erosion.	Allow grazing: 33 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Spot/dunnage site that appears to be used meets BMPs, but trail access is through wet meadow and is causing sod fragmentation. Low capacity for camping.	All campsites meet BMPs. Access routes to campsites are stable and not causing erosion.	Limiting spot and dunnage drop to area around outlet.
14. Selden				
Destination: Lou Beverly Lake / Sandpiper Lake	Access	Sandpiper Lake Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2 around Lou Beverly Lake; Resource Rating 3 above with moderate to severe impacts to springs, creeks. Moderate to high risk factors. Use trail SEL01 to Three Island Lake, not visible, many risk factors --	Stabilize trail. Prevent development of use trail to 3-Island Lake.	Trail above Lou Beverly Lake is NSCS until repaired. Prohibit use on use trail SEL01.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		meadows, stream crossings, springs.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 off of primary trail. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude, low to moderate impacts.		
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-16 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips and use of areas for all expense/traveling trips. Prohibit use beyond Lou Beverly Lake until trail is fixed.
	Grazing	Stream in Lou Beverly Meadow is in proper functioning condition, and the meadow has no hydrologic function alteration. No vegetation composition alteration. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in meadow above lake.	Stream and meadow should remain in proper functioning condition. Maintain vegetation cover. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad breeding habitat.	Allow Grazing: 39 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Stock holding site at Lou Beverly meets BMPs.	All campsites must meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp at Lou Beverly Lake.
15. Ward Mountain				
Destination: Ward Mountain Lake	Access	Ward Mountain Lake use trail WAM01.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.	Maintain high opportunity for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Infrequent use prior to 2001.		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips to one operator.
	Grazing	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Allow grazing; 25 stock nights until assessed.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.

MONO ROCK CREEK/ROCK CREEK

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Tamarack				
Destination: Tamarack Basin	Access	Tamarack Lake Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable, slight impacts at streams, meadows. Trail Class 2 to Tamarack Lake, rough, few risk factors. Dorothy Lake Loop: observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, moderate incision, impacts at creek crossings. Francis Lake Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, steep, stable with low use. Multiple use trails through basin.	Improve stability of Dorothy Loop Trail. Keep Francis Trail stable without addition of substantial development. Prevent expansion of use trails.	If trail conditions deteriorate, consider day ride management. Approve one use trail from Dorothy Loop to Kenneth Lake. Prohibit all other use trails.
	Recreation Category Setting	Dorothy Lake: Recreation Category 2 low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Manage for moderate to high opportunities for solitude throughout basin.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-12 trips, 0-57 stock		Up to 16 spot and damage trips. Manage for low use to the Upper Basin (Tamarack and Francis Lakes).
	Grazing	Moderate to minor localized vegetation composition change mostly at riparian crossings. No grazing reported, grazing requested. Lower area within 1 hour of pack station, grazing is not needed.	Vegetation overall is at desired condition. Minor need to stabilize trail creek and wetland crossings and approaches.	Do not approve grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
	Other Issues	Moderate downed firewood available around Kenneth Lake.		Modify elevational closure to allow campfires at Kenneth Lake.
2. Hilton				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Hilton (Davis / Second Lake)	Access	Hilton Creek Trail observed Trail Class 3, generally stable with moderate impacts at Davis Meadow. Above 2nd Lake to 4th Lake, trail steep with risk factors, Resource Rating 3. Duplicate access to Davis Lake from Hilton Ridge Trail. Davis Spur to inlet camps and peninsula is stable. Use trail HIL05 at Davis outlet accesses camps, slight impacts at creek. Population of Inyo beartongue outside wilderness on Hilton Creek trail in good condition.	Keep use to one trail into Davis Lake. Maintain population of Inyo beartongue in good condition.	Prohibit use of Hilton Ridge Trail. Allow trail use to designated campsites, including use trail HIL05. Do not allow stock use on the Davis Spur trail past peninsula at Davis Lake inlet. Reduce Trail Class above 2nd Lake to Class 2.
		Hilton (Davis and Second Lake): Recreation Category 2 low to moderate opportunities for solitude (close proximity to trailhead, high day use). High stock use with early season access by three pack stations. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.2 and 2.0.	Hilton (Davis and Second Lake): Manage area for moderate opportunities for solitude.	Change Davis and Second Lakes to a Recreation Category 3.
	Use Levels 01-04	PC: 0-4 trips, 0-18 stock McGee: 4-12 trips, 33-84 stock Rock Creek: 34-51 trips, 222-349 stock		Up to 60 spot and damage trips (between 3 operators), and manage area for intensive all-expense trip use.
	Grazing	Local moderate to minor vegetative alteration along trails between Second Lake and Lake 4 and at Davis lakeshore meadows. Small, wet, and fragile meadows along trail from Lakes 5 to 6. Minor trampling of riparian vegetation and associated sod fragmentation at Turk Meadow and Davis Pond Meadow. Sensitive spring heads with minor trampling damage in	Increase vegetative cover and vigor around Davis Lake, increased vegetative cover along trails between Second Lake and Lake 5. Maintain high-seral status of vegetation at Turk Meadow springs. Maintain population of Blandow's feather moss and fen area in good condition.	Approve grazing, 419 stock nights available in the grazing zone, allowable use factor (AUF) is 30%. Manage Turk Meadow springs/fen/sensitive plant habitat as a critical area.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		upper Turk Meadow. Blandlow's feather moss population in upper Turk Meadow in area with fen characteristics currently in good condition. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/0/7.		
	Campsites	High campsite density and Davis Lake. Many sites, including a holding site, do not meet BMPs because they are too close to water. Abandoned goshawk territory in south shore high use camping area.	All stock holding and spot and dunnage campsites should meet BMPs. Reduce campsite density and contain individual sites. Manage for intensive use of sites. Goshawk territory habitat suitability maintained for occupancy.	6 stock camps at Davis Lake and 4 at Second Lake. Utilize only these sites for all full service trips to contain impacts, even if stock is not held overnight. 1 stock camp designated at Turk Meadow. Monitor goshawk territory and implement camping restrictions as needed through biological evaluation process.
	Other Issues			Stock holding area for day rides to tie up in the vicinity of Davis Lake peninsula/waterfall camp.
3. Hilton				
Destination: Hilton Upper Lakes		Hilton Lakes Trail: Trail Class 3, stable to junction with Hilton Creek Trail, then observed Trail Class 2, steep, soil movement, moderate impacts to stream banks, terminates at 4th Lake. Use trail HIL17 from 3rd to 5th Lake, lightly defined, steep, riparian effects. There is a population of subalpine fireweed below 3rd Lake.	Maintain subalpine fireweed population in good condition.	Prohibit use of use trail HIL17. Monitor subalpine fireweed population.
	Recreation Category Setting	Hilton Upper Lakes: Recreation Category 2 low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain area as low to moderate use destination with low to moderate impacts concentrated at few sites. Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-19 trips, 5-104 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips to maintain moderate to high

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
				opportunities for solitude consistent with Recreation Category 2, off primary trail.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Maintain high-seral vegetative status. Management direction is no grazing allowed when not requested.	No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
4. Little Lakes Valley				
Destination: Chickenfoot / Long Lakes	Access	Chickenfoot Lake Spur observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, dry, stable to lake. Use trail LLV03 accesses from south side, duplicate access. Little Lakes Valley Trail observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Long Lake Spur lightly developed trail accesses camps on bench south of lake.	One route to lake.	Limit stock to system spur. Prohibit use trail LLV03.
	Recreation Category Setting	Chickenfoot Lake: Recreation Category 3. High use, low opportunities for solitude, high day use. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.6. Long Lake: Recreation Category 3. High day use low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0.	Chickenfoot Lake: maintain moderate opportunities for solitude. Long Lake: maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Chickenfoot Lake 0-6 trips, 0-32 stock Long Lake 0-2 trips, 0-4 stock		Up to 12 trips to Long, Chickenfoot to prevent additional crowding.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested. Some local moderate loss of riparian vegetation along trails and creek access points, trail along north side of	Increased vegetative cover along trails. Maintain high-seral status of vegetation.	No grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Chickenfoot Lake.		
	Campsites	Low capacity for campsites.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
5. Little Lakes Valley				
Destination: Ruby Lake	Access	Ruby Spur Trail Class 2, stable, close to creek, light development. Some local moderate loss of riparian vegetation along trails and creek access points, such as at the junction of the Ruby Lake and Mono Pass Trails.	Keep stable with minimal development.	Snow bypass below Ruby Lake is prohibited for commercial pack stock use. Snow bypass trails over Mono Pass are approved.
	Recreation Category Setting	Ruby Lake: Recreation category 3. High day use low opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4.	Ruby Lake allow for moderate level of use by concentrating impacts and managing sites. Manage for lowering overall resource ratings by containing impacts.	Adjust to a Recreation Category 2.
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-8 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.	Increased vegetative cover along trails. Maintain high-seral status of vegetation.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Low capacity for camping.		No stock camps.
6. Volcanic				
Destination: Volcanic	Access	Volcanic Knob Trail, observed Trail Class 2 to meadow, then Trail Class 1 to upper basin. Resource Rating 1. Generally stable, low impacts, low risk factors. Use trail VOL01 continues above 10,800 to lakes below Recess Peak.	Maintain current stability without adding substantial development.	Keep use levels low on trails. Approve use trail VOL01.
	Recreation Category Setting	Volcanic: Recreation Category 1. Low use high opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating. Cabin, snow sensor site.	Volcanic: maintain high opportunities for solitude.	Change Recreation Category to 2 due to cabin and snow survey site.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	0-5 trips, 0-21 stock		Up to 4 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	Intermingled wet to moist meadow complex. Vegetation meets desired condition. Minor and local hoof punching and sod fragmentation near and along trail to snow survey cabin. Some areas of the meadow have fen characteristics. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in good ecological condition. Reported grazing: 0/0/0.	Maintain current vegetative conditions. Maintain areas with fen characteristics in functioning condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad breeding habitat.	Approve grazing, 250 stock nights available, AUF is 40%, Protect critical areas (fens).
	Campsites	Campsite around snow survey cabin, low to moderate impact.	Maintain low to moderate impact at campsite at cabin.	Designate 1 stock camp.
7. Devils				
Destination: Devils Bathub	Access	Devils Bathub Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3.5, erosion, incision, proximity to water.	Long-term, improve trail.	Keep use levels low. Limit use to outlet of lake and prohibit commercial pack stock use to inlet.
	Recreation Category Setting	Devils Bathub: Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Potential opportunities for high day use.	Devils Bathub maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-56 stock		Up to 8 spot and damage trips
	Grazing	Requested for grazing. No use reported 2001-2003.	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status.	Allow 25 stock nights of grazing, 40% AUF.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
8. Second Recess, Silver Pass, Graveyard, Laurel Analysis Units				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Lower Mono Creek (including Quail Meadow)	Access	Mono Creek Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable with poor drainage and moderate impacts at creek crossings. Population of Mono Hot Springs evening primrose near boat landing on northeast side of Edison Lake.	Perform maintenance to increase stability. Maintain population of primrose in good condition.	Monitor evening primrose population.
	Recreation Category Setting	Lower Mono: Recreation Category 2. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Area adjacent to JMT and PCT. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.2.	Lower Mono: maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-3 trips, 0-34 stock (Quail: 0-1 trip, 0-5 stock)		Up to 18 spot and dunnage trips to one operator.
	Grazing	Overall vegetation is high-seral. Intermingled wetland complex. Some areas have fen characteristics. Quail meadow has areas of bare soil in trees and in upper, dry meadow, and sod fragmentation in wet portion of meadow. Reported use in 2001/2002/2003 is 0/48/45, only reported at Quail Meadow.	Maintain current vegetative conditions. Maintain any areas with fen characteristics or wetland characteristics in functioning condition.	Approve grazing, 323 stock nights available in Mono Creek zone. Limit planned trips to Quail Meadow to 48 stock nights. AUF is 40%. Critical area (fens) trampling <5%.
	Campsites	Stock holding campsite at Mono Creek/Second Recess confluence does not meet BMPs. There is some sediment entering the creek.	All stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 3 stock camps in this zone. Relocate stock camp at junction of Second Recess.
9. Second Recess				
Destination: Second Recess Canyon	Access	Second Recess Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, rarely maintained, with many obstacles. Difficult crossing at high water. Use trail SEC02 to Mills Lake, lightly defined, high risk factors. Many downed trees	Maintain trail to prevent multiple trailing.	Prohibit use on SEC02. Remove logs to prevent users from going off trail.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		across the system trail.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Second Recess: Recreation Category 2. Low use, moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Recreation Impact Rating = 1.3.	Second Recess maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-7 trips, 0-45 stock Rock Creek: 0-2 trips, 0-28 stock		10 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Overall vegetation is high-seral. Intermingled wetland complex. Meadow has areas with fen characteristics. Reported use: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/23/27.	Maintain current vegetative conditions. Maintain fen in functioning condition.	Approve grazing, 278 stock nights available in zone. AUF is 40%. Protect critical areas.
	Campsites		All stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Designate 1 stock camp
10. Fourth Recess				
Destination: Fourth Recess Lake	Access	Fourth Recess Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1, slight impacts at creek crossings. Terminates at lake.	Needs improved structures at crossings.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Fourth Recess: Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude. Concentrated impacts at outlet of lake. (Recreation Impact Rating = 1.2)	Fourth Recess: manage for overall resource rating by containing impacts. Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	8-28 trips, 57-164 stock		Up to 28 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested. Reported grazing: 0/0/0. No reported alterations of vegetative composition or cover.	Mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status.	No grazing.
	Campsites	Limited camping, crowding potential at outlet of lake. One site is suitable for large parties.		No stock camp at lake, but down at Mono Creek. Designate 1 spot and dunnage campsite for large

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
11. Fourth Recess				parties (over 8 people) at the north end of lake.
Destination: Upper Mono Creek (Trail Lake, Upper Mono Corridor)	Access	Mono Creek Trail, observed Trail Class 3, degraded in steep sections, meadows, creek crossings. Use trail FOR02, access to camps near Mono Creek below 3rd, 4th Recess.	Maintain/stabilize primary trail.	Determine best route to camps, maintain stability. Golden Lake Trail is NSCS, Third Recess Trail is NSCS.
	Recreation Category Setting	Upper Mono Creek: Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude. High use along trail corridor. (Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4)	Upper Mono Creek: maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude outside of trail corridor, moderate opportunities for solitude on trail corridor. Manage to lower overall resource rating.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-20 trips, 2-111 stock		Up to 35 spot and dunnage trips to two operators (30 Rock Creek 5 High Sierra), and use for all expense/traveling trips.
	Grazing	Meadow north of Mono Rock, near shortcut to Mudd Lake, Reported grazing: 0/5/7. Meadow is wet throughout the summer, with local trampling and moderate sod fragmentation especially near the trail crossing at the west end and on the south side. Area with fen characteristics and occupied mountain yellow-legged frog habitat has moderate spring impacts.	Mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status. Fen in functioning condition, and mountain yellow-legged frog spring channel habitat in good ecological condition.	Meadow north of Mono Rock is unsuitable for grazing. Approve grazing in the Mono Creek zone. 323 nights in the zone. Protect critical area (fen).
	Campsites			Designate 5 stock camps.
12. Pioneer				
Destination: Pioneer Basin	Access	Pioneer Basin Trail past Mudd	Keep use to most stable trails.	No use of system trail to Lake

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Lake to Lake 10,860, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3.5, degraded, severe incision, high risk factors. Various use trails to Camp Meadow (PIO09) Resource Rating 2, duplicates system: to Lake 10,900 (PIO16), Resource Rating 4, severe resource impacts. Use trail PIO06 from Mudd Lake to Mono Creek camps (Resource Rating 3) shortcuts system trail, used for grazing.	Enhance trails most sustainable network, and close/rehab unneeded or unstable trails. Prevent further degradation of use trails.	10,860 above Mudd Lake until the trail is repaired. Long term, repair trail to Lake 10,860 past Lake 10,840 at Trail Class 2. Prohibit use trail PIO09 and use trail PIO16. Use on system trail to the northeast of Mudd Lake is allowed only to designated campsite. Allow use of PIO06 only to access dispersed upland grazing.
	Recreation Category Setting	Pioneer Basin: Recreation Category 2. Moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate impacts. (Recreation Impact Rating = 1-4, Lake 10,900 Recreation Impact Rating 2.4)	Pioneer Basin maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Manage for lower overall resource rating by containing impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-1 trip, 0-7 stock Rock Creek: 13-27 trips, 96-210 stock		Up to 22 spot and dunnage trips to 2 operators (20 Rock Creek, 2 High Sierra) to lower lakes in basin.
	Grazing	No grazing reported (closed to grazing), grazing requested. Locally moderate vegetative species composition alteration, near inlet and outlet of Mudd Lake. Camp Meadow has fen characteristics and incised trail has caused changes to hydrologic condition. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat at north end of lakeshore in good ecological condition.	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status. Fen in functioning condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad breeding habitat.	Approve grazing SE side of Mudd Lake only, 30 stock nights available, 30% AUF. No grazing in Camp Meadow.
	Campsites	Some spot and dunnage sites at Pioneer Basin Lakes do not meet BMPs.	All spot and dunnage and stock holding campsites should meet BMPs.	Do not allow spot and dunnage or stock holding at sites that do not meet BMPs. Designate 3

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
13. Hopkins				stock camps, 2 in vicinity of Mudd lake and 1 above Mudd at trail/creek crossing to upper basin.
Destination: Lower Hopkins Basin	Access	Hopkins Pass Trail, observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3. Has moderate to severe incision at meadows, water diversion. Becomes indistinct, but stable last 1/8 mile from pass. Hopkins spur goes to lake, similar condition. Use trail HOP01 continues north from lake to meet Hopkins Pass Trail, duplicate access, degraded.	Reduce rate of degradation, repair trails. Prevent duplication.	Prohibit use on HOP01. Keep use levels low. Hopkins Pass Trail NSCS the last mile before the pass (above small lake south of Upper Hopkins Lake).
	Recreation Category Setting	Lower Hopkins: Recreation Category 2. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. (Recreation Impact Rating = 2.0)	Lower Hopkins maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Identify stock camps.
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-57 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips for use by two operators (8 Rock Creek; 2 HSPS) and use of area for all expense traveling trips.
	Grazing	Locally moderate sod fragmentation and altered vegetative species composition. Overall, at desired condition. Reported grazing: 2001/2002/2003 is 0/26/12.	Maintain vegetation at moderate to high seral status. Prevent local sod fragmentation and altered vegetative species composition from expanding.	Approve grazing, 159 stock nights available, 30% AUF.
	Campsites	Two sites at Lower Hopkins Lake (out of 7 evaluated) do not meet BMPs.	All stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMPs.	Do not allow stock holding or spot and dunnage at sites less than 100 feet from lake. Designate 1 stock camp at lake and 1 at junction of basin and Lower Hopkins Lake.
14. Laurel				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Laurel Canyon	Access	Laurel Lake, observed Trail Class 2, then Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1. Rough trail with obstacles near bottom. Very steep, could be risk factor if use increased.	Maintain stability without addition of substantial development.	Use trail to Grinnell Lake prohibited for commercial stock use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Laurel Lake: Recreation Category 2. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating.	Laurel Lake maintain for high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported (spot & damage)		Manage for occasional use on traveling and all expense trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported. Grazing requested. High-seral vegetative status. Historical sod fragmentation and trail ruts patterns and local minor creek crossing impacts noted.	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status. Maintain or improve creek crossings to prevent stream capture or excessive erosion into creeks.	Approve grazing, 92 stock nights available in lower meadow on Laurel Bench and one meadow north of bench, 40% AUF.
	Campsites	Very old campsites with low impacts at Laurel Bench.		Designate 1 stock camp at south end of Laurel Bench.
15. Graveyard				
Destination: Arrowhead/Feather Lakes	Access	Arrowhead Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 1. Feather Trail observed Trail Class 1, Resource Rating 1, low risk factors.	Maintain stability without addition of substantial development.	Keep use levels low to Feather Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Arrowhead/Feather Lakes: Recreation Category 2. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. No Recreation Impact Rating.	Arrowhead/Feather Lakes: maintain high opportunities for solitude, low development trails, low impact ratings.	Change Feather Lake to Recreation Category 1.
	Use Levels 01-04	2-6 trips, 8-50 stock		Up to 5 trips. Only occasional trips to Feather Lake, no more than 1 trip a year.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested. High-seral vegetative status. High elevation wetland complex meadows with wet fragile inlet and outlet meadows at Feather Lake, meadows limited to small lakeshore riparian patches/meadows at Arrowhead Lake. Fen at Arrowhead Lake in good condition.	Maintain high-seral vegetative status. Maintain fen in functioning condition. D127	Unsuitable; do not allow grazing.
	Campsites	Stock holding site at Arrowhead Lake meets BMPs.	All stock holding and spot and dunnage campsites should meet BMPs.	No stock camp at Feather Lake; 1 stock camp at Arrowhead Lake north of the lake.
16. Graveyard				
Destination: Goodale Pass	Access	Goodale Pass Trail (observed Trail Class 3 to Graveyard Junction, Trail Class 2 above). Generally stable, with slight impacts at creeks, meadows. Trail on north side of pass deteriorated.	Maintain stable trail.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Goodale Pass: Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude along trail corridor. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude outside trail corridor. No Recreation Impact Rating. Graveyard Meadows: Recreation Category 2, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Goodale Pass: maintain for moderate opportunities for solitude. Concentrate impacts along trail corridor. Graveyard Meadows: maintain moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-6 trips, 0-25 stock		Up to 6 trips to Goodale Pass.
	Grazing	No grazing reported, grazing requested. Intermingled wetland	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status. Fen in	Approve grazing, part of Graveyard zone, 400 stock nights

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		complex, some historical local and minor alteration of vegetative composition. Occupied Yosemite toad habitat in upper Graveyard Meadows. Goodale Pass Meadow has a fen with headcuts in the spring channel. There are several fens in this drainage in good condition with little use. Stream in Middle Graveyard Meadow was rated functional at-risk, and the meadow has areas of severe compaction. It is currently grazed by cattle.	functioning condition. Allow stream in Middle Graveyard Meadow to move toward proper functioning condition. Maintain high quality Yosemite toad habitat.	available in entire Graveyard zone, 40% AUF. Limit planned grazing in Upper Cold Creek near Goodale Pass to 200 stock nights, in Upper Graveyard meadow to 127 stock nights, Middle Graveyard Meadow to 41 stock nights. Prohibit stock entry and grazing in critical areas.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Upper Graveyard Meadow.
17. Graveyard				
Destination: Graveyard Lakes	Access	Graveyard Trail observed Trail Class 2, heavily used compared to development, needs repair, but in mostly low-risk area up to first lake. Upper trail observed Trail Class 1.5. Resource Rating 3, incision, risk factors - proximity to creek, steepness, diversions, no development. Above Upper Graveyard Lake, trail not visible, used only to access saddle north of lake by foot.	Prevent further deterioration of trail above Lower Graveyard Lake.	NSCS past Lower Graveyard Lake inlet. Prohibit use trail GRA01 above Big Graveyard.
	Recreation Category Setting	Lower Graveyard Lakes: Recreation Category 1. Moderate to high use, low opportunities for solitude at lower lake. Camping impacts evident.	Lower Graveyard Lakes low to moderate opportunities for solitude during peak season; reduce overall impacts at destination by containing and concentrating impacts.	Change to Recreation Category 2.
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 0-34 trips, 0-228 stock D&F: 0-6 trips, 0-64		Up to 30 trips by two operators to lower lake only, to keep

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		stock		opportunities for solitude moderate and respond to low capacity of area.
	Grazing	None reported, grazing requested. Moist understory meadows between trail junction at Cold Creek and lower lake, moist to dry meadows on benches to southeast of lakes. Few impacts noted, other than minor sod fragmentation in lakeshore meadows.	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status.	Approve grazing, part of Graveyard zone, 400 stock nights available in Graveyard zone. Limit planned grazing in Graveyard Lakes area to 32 stock nights, 40% AUF.
	Campsites			No stock camps.
18. Silver Peak				
Destination: Mott Lake	Access	Mott Lake Trail observed Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5, Trail degraded, but only moderate resource effects on isolated sections. Some bypasses of wet areas between Mott Lake and the meadow. Very awkward in rocks just below Mott Lake.	Maintain trail to prevent off-trail degradation.	Allow low-moderate use to lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Mott Lake: Recreation Category 2. Moderate to high opportunities for solitude. Used only for spot and dunnage trips. No Recreation Impact Rating.	Mott Lake: maintain for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	High Sierra: 2-10 trips, 4-64 stock D&F: 0-2 trips, 0-10 stock		Up to 10 trips spot and dunnage to Mott Lake to two operators.
	Grazing	No grazing reported, Requested for grazing below Mott Lake along trail. Meadow stream in proper functioning condition.	Protect soda spring function. Protect hydrologic function of wetland areas.	Allow 13 stock nights of grazing in the area below Mott Lake. Spring and wetlands are critical areas.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
19. Morgan Lakes		Contains a unique soda spring and over half of the meadow never reaches range readiness.		
	Campsites	High density of impacted sites		Designate 1 stock camp below lake.
	Access	Morgan Pass Trail observed Trail Class 3 from old mining road on Pine Creek side. Use trail MRG01 to Bear Lake, lightly defined, few risk factors.	Keep Morgan Pass Trail stable.	Use trail to Bear Lake (MRG01) prohibited for commercial stock use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Morgan Lakes: Recreation Category 2. Moderate opportunities for solitude. (Recreation Impact Rating = 1.4)	Morgan Lakes: maintain for moderate to high opportunities.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Rock Creek: 0-2 trips, 0-7 stock Pine Creek: 0-2 trips, 0-10 stock		Up to 8 trips by two operators to maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	None requested or reported. Small lakeshore meadows and small riparian areas associated with creek above upper lake.	Maintain mid-seral to high-seral vegetative status.	Unsuitable; do not allow grazing.
	Campsites			No stock holding.
20. Silver Peak				
Destination: Pocket / Silver Pass Meadows	Access	PCT/JMT Trails Class 3.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. PCT/JMT trail corridor low to moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain low opportunities for solitude along JMT/PCT trail corridor.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Use for all expense trips.		Use for all expense trips.
	Grazing	Silver Pass Meadow has vegetation composition change,	Silver Pass Meadow should move toward no alteration of	Silver Pass Meadow: rest until the stream is functional at-risk

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		incised channels, streams are functional at-risk, hydrologic function alteration. Grazing reported: 0/67/127. Meadows at Silver Pass Lake are low productivity and have no current use. Pocket Meadow has an incised channel and there is some vegetation composition change, likely drying due to creek incisement.	hydrologic function, stream move toward proper functioning condition, and vegetation should be mid to high seral. Meadows at Silver Pass Lake should remain with no hydrologic function alteration and streams should remain in proper functioning condition. The stream in Pocket Meadow should move toward proper functioning condition, if possible.	with an upward trend and vegetation composition recovery toward mid-high seral. Silver Pass Lake: allow grazing 124 stock nights (moderate priority for monitoring). Pocket Meadow: 48 stock nights.
	Campsites			Designate 3 stock camps. 1 at Pocket Meadow, 1 at Silver Pass Meadow, 1 below Silver Pass Lake.

JOHN MUIR SOUTHEAST

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. North Fork Big Pine				
Destination: Black Lake/Summit Lake	Access	Black Lake Loop Trail observed Trail Class 3, generally stable. Use trail NFB01 to Coyote Ridge, stable with current use, low risk factors, and generally dry slopes.	Ensure continued stability of NFB01.	Approve use of use trail NFB01.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, off primary trail, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Manage for moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Black: 8-16 trips, 34-121 stock Summit: 7-14 trips, 25-68 stock		Up to 30 spot and dunnage trips to maintain moderate-high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	None requested, none available.		No grazing.

Analysis Unit/ Destination		Feature	Current Condition		Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
2. North Fork Big Pine	Destination: North Fork Big Pine	Campsites			No stock camps.	No stock camps.
		Access	<p>North Fork Big Pine Trail: observed Trail Class 3 to 4th Lake, Trail Class 2 to 6th Lake, well-developed, stable; low to moderate commercial use, high public hiker use. 6th Lake hiker trail: observed Trail Class 2, steep with high risk factors, alternate route to stock trail. Various use trails: Heidi Cabin NFB05, 2nd Lake Snow Cabin NFB06, 4th/5th Lake spur NFB07, 5th Lake Camps NFB08, Snow Survey site NFB09 - all generally stable with current low use.</p>		<p>Ensure use trails do not increase or degrade. Identify best route to 6th Lake.</p>	<p>Approve use trail at current levels. Heidi Cabin use trail NFB05 for hunting season use only. Prohibit commercial stock on 6th Lake hiker trail. Allow access on primary 6th Lake trail.</p>
		Recreation Category Setting	<p>Recreation Category 3, high use corridor to 5th Lake, popular day hiking, mountaineering and backpacking destination. Low to moderate opportunities for solitude, moderate impacts concentrated at sites and trails.</p>		<p>Manage as high use corridor, concentrate impacts.</p>	
		Use Levels 01-04	66-115 trips, 260-564			<p>Up to 125 spot and damage trips. Use levels should not facilitate additional crowding at campsites.</p>
		Grazing	None requested, none available.			No grazing.
3. Coyote	Destination: Baker Lakes	Campsites	High density campsites around lakes, all spot and damage or hiker camps.		All camps should meet BMPs.	No stock camps.
		Access	System trail access from Baker Lake Trail, Trail Class 2. Stable.		Keep use limited to prevent degradation of use trails.	Approve COY01 to Thunder and Lightning Lake. Approve

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		lightly used, rarely maintained. Use trail access from Black Lake NFB01, faint, low use, few risk factors. Use trail COY01 from system trail to Thunder and Lightning Lake.		use of NFB01 to Coyote Flat.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, off of primary trail, low use high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Baker Lake/Ridge 0-2 trips, 12-13 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage will maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing	None requested. Potential grazing.		No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
4. South Fork Big Pine				
Destination: South Fork Big Pine	Access	South Fork Big Pine Trail: observed Trail Class 2 to Willow Lake, steep, rocky in places, with slight impacts at stream crossings near Willow Lake. Trail Class 1 above. Climbs steeply near creek. Population of Father Crowley's lupine and Inyo beardtongue near South Fork Big Pine Trail.	Keep trail stability without adding further structural development. Maintain populations of rare plants.	NSCS above Willow.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, not a primary trail, has moderate opportunities for solitude, low to moderate impacts. Limited camping.	Manage for high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported.		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips with very low stock numbers will maintain high opportunities

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
				for solitude.
	Grazing			No grazing.
	Campsites	No stock camps.	No stock camps.	No stock camps.
5. Birch				
Destination: Birch Creek	Access	Birch Creek Trail: observed Trail Class 2, generally stable to just below lake, dissipates into willows. Three use trails used for hunting, two are near system trail (BIR01, BIR02), lightly defined to camps. Use trail BIR03 follows old trail to spring east of Kid Mountain. Indistinct, dry slope with few risk factors at current use levels.	Maintain system trail stability without adding substantial structures; keep commercial stock use low. Ensure that use trails do not become more evident, by limiting use to low levels.	Top 1/3 mile of Birch Creek Trail NSCS. Approve use trails BIR01 and BIR02 and BIR03 for hunting trips.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, very low use high opportunities for solitude.	Manage for low use and high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	4-14 trips, 15-93 stock		Up to 5 spot and dunnage trips for hunting trips only. Consider up to 10 trips if state game tag capacity. Limit stock numbers to current numbers per party. This use level will maintain high opportunities for solitude.
	Grazing			No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
6. Taboose				
Destination: Taboose to SEKI	Access	Taboose Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 2. Steep, awkward, generally stable. Snow bypass below pass. Populations of Raven's milkvetch, Inyo beardtongue, and alpine jewel-flower on the Taboose Trail	Keep all stock use on trail when trail is in adequate condition. Maintain rare plant populations in good condition.	Repair trail, so bypass not needed.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		have no reported negative impacts.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, primarily providing access to SEKI, limited camping, moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	Manage primarily as travel corridor, moderate opportunities for solitude. Manage use consistent with SEKI's desired conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	Sequoia Kings: 2-8 trips, 10-49 stock Mt. Whitney: 0-5 trips, 0-24 stock Rock Creek: 0-3 trips, 0-12 stock		Up to 13 spot and damage and resupply trips for pass through use to SEKI.
	Grazing	None requested, none available.		No grazing.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
7. Sawmill				
Destination: Sawmill to SEKI	Access	Sawmill Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 2, steep, sandy, generally stable. Snow bypass SAW01 below pass. There is a population of Raven's milkvetch on the Sawmill Pass Trail with no reported negative impacts.	Keep all stock use on trail when trail is in adequate condition. Maintain Raven's milkvetch population in good condition.	Approve use trail SAW01 for bypassing snow until system trail is relocated.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. Bighorn Zoological Area. Primarily used to access SEKI. Very low use and high opportunities for solitude.	Manage for very low use and high opportunities for solitude. Manage use consistent with SEKI's desired conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-2 trips, 0-15 stock		Up to 3 spot and damage trips to two operators to maintain low use and high solitude of area.
	Grazing	Current light use is not causing resource concerns. Reported use	Maintain or improve meadow conditions.	45 stock nights.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		9/0/0.		
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at meadow below Sawmill Lake.
8. Kearsarge				
Destination: Gilbert/Matlock/Bench/Flower Lakes	Access	Kearsarge Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 3, recently repaired, stable. Matlock Lake Trail: observed Trail Class 2.5, stable. Two use trails to Bench Lake- Matlock to Bench use trail KEA06, dry slope, steep, but few risk factors; Flower to Bench use trail KEA05, less stable, longer off-system approach.	Ensure use is on most stable use trail.	Matlock Lake, Trail Class 2. Allow use of Matlock to Bench KEA06. Prohibit use trail KEA05.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3, high use area with low to moderate solitude and concentrated impacts at campsites and trails. Limited camping without being in sight and sound of others at each of these lakes.	Manage as a Recreation Category 3, continue to concentrate impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	None reported		Up to 16 spot and damage trips. Distribute use to various lakes within destination to prevent overcrowding or overusing any one lake.
	Grazing			
	Campsites	There are populations of Mt. Whitney draba and Sharsmith's stickseed within 0.1 mile of camp and use trails with no known adverse impacts.	Maintain populations of rare plants in good condition.	No stock camps.
	Other Issues	Mountain Yellow Legged Frog Restoration habitat	Pack stock use should be consistent with MYLF habitat restoration (State Fish and	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
9. Kearsarge			Game project).	
Destination: Kearsarge to SEKI	Access	Kearsarge Pass Trail, observed Trail Class 3, stable.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3, high use area with low to moderate solitude and concentrated impacts at campsites and trails. Limited camping without being in sight and sound of others at each of these lakes.	Manage as a Recreation Category 3, continue to concentrate impacts. Manage use consistent with SEKI's desired conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	SKPT: 20-32 trips, 110-125 stock MLPO: 0-2 trips, 0-6 stock Mt. Whitney: 0-1 trip, 0-3 stock Rock Creek: 0-1 trip, 0-3 stock Pine Creek: 0-5 trips, 0-20 stock		Up to 36 spot and damage trips to access the SEKI. Consistent with SEKI desired conditions and Recreation Category 3 conditions along primary trail corridor. Use of area for all expense trips.
	Grazing			No grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camps.
10. Shepherd				
Destination: Shepherd to SEKI	Access	Shepherd Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 2 to base of headwall, trail very degraded on final 1/2 mile, due to severe terrain. Junction Pass Trail: observed Trail Class 1, no resource concern, limited use after Forester Pass constructed. Rough, steep, rocky, rarely maintained. There are populations of Dedecker's clover and marble rock mat on the Shepherd Pass Trail, with no known adverse impacts.	Continue to maintain Shepherd Trail from base of headwall to Pass as primitive trail. Maintain Junction Pass as primitive trail. Reduce use to prevent excessive maintenance needs. Maintain rare plant populations.	Shepherd Pass: designate upper section as Trail Class 2, with low priority for maintenance. Require pack stations in operating plans to scout and clear trail prior to first guided trip over pass. Allow loose-herding below pass to Pothole section only. Junction Pass is NSCS.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2 (Shepherd), Recreation Category 1 (Junction Pass). Use primarily as a pass through to SEKI. Moderate opportunities for solitude.	Manage use consistent with Park's desired conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	SKPT: 2-12 trips, 14-59 stock MLPO: 0-1 trips, 0-3 stock Mt. Whitney: 1-6 trip, 3-28 stock Pine Creek: 0-1 trips, 0-4 stock		Up to 18 spot and dunnage trips to two operators.
	Grazing	Anvil Camp Meadow closed to grazing in early 1990's due to stock related impacts.		No grazing.
	Campsites			Stock camp at Anvil camp for occasional use (less than 3 nights a year).
11. Whitney				
Destination: Trail Crest	Access	Stock access is via NPS trails.		Whitney Trail is NSCS (closed to all stock use).
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 3. Use is coming over from SEKI and clients hike down Mt. Whitney trail. Very high use area, impacts concentrated, low opportunities for solitude.	Manage use consistent with Park's desired conditions.	Reduce use if SEKI indicates the facilitated use is not acceptable.
	Use Levels 01-04	Cottonwood: 1-7 trips, 7-58 stock SKPT - 1 trip		Up to 14 trips a year (two operators SKPT/Cottonwood: 4:10) Unguided. Consistent with SEKI desired condition.
	Grazing			No grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camps.
12. Cottonwood				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Cottonwood Basin	Access	Cottonwood Lakes Trail: Trail Class 3 to Lake 3, Trail Class 2 to Lake 4/5, recently repaired, stable. Cottonwood Lake 2 Cutoff lightly defined on south, severe impacts along Lake 3 banks. Muir Lake Trail: Trail Class 2, stable, dry until lake outlet on southwest end, then riparian and stream impacts. Cirque Lake: observed Trail Class 3 & 2, generally stable, but risk factors at creek crossings and meadows. South Fork Trail: observed Trail Class 2, (mostly in Golden Trout Wilderness - only 3/4 mile in John Muir Wilderness) degraded, affecting stream, meadows, duplicates access of stable Cottonwood Lakes Trail. Hidden Lake use trail COT05, lightly defined, stable. Use trail COT01 around 4th/5th Lakes, unstable, close to lakeshores. Use trail COT08 to Frog Pond Camp, lightly defined access from CA Department of Fish and Game cabin.	Keep stock on most stable routes. Eliminate duplicate access. Ensure Muir Trail stability with minimal added development or structures. Keep Hidden Lake use trail stable without adding structures.	Cottonwood Lake 2 Cutoff - NSCS. Muir Lake Trail: designate best access to camp on west side of lake (avoid riparian at outlet, if possible). South Fork Creek Trail: NSCS above South Fork Meadow. Use Cirque Lake trail from New Army Pass Trail to access Cirque Lake. Keep use low on Hidden Lake use trail and on Muir Lake Trail. Prohibit use on use trail COT01 around 4th/5th Lake. Define best route to "Frog Pond Camp" from CA Department of Fish and Game cabin.
		Recreation Category 3, high use area, concentrate impacts at campsites and trails. Low opportunities for solitude	Manage as Recreation Category 3 with concentrated impact areas at lakes.	
	Use Levels 01-04	14-32 trips, 73-215 stock		Up to 50 spot and damage trips consistent with Recreation Category 3. Low use and stock numbers to Hidden Lake.
	Grazing	Windy Gap Meadow is a relatively high elevation, fragile	Windy Gap - stream in proper functioning condition, meadow	Long term rest.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		meadow that is severely degraded from historic multiple headcuts, and stream and spring channel incision events. The meadow is in a long-term floodplain rebuilding process.	in late seral vegetative condition with water table restored to allow for wet meadow restoration.	
	Campsites	Sweet-smelling monardella population near Lakes 4 and 5 with no known negative impacts.	Maintain sweet-smelling monardella population.	No stock camps. Allow access to Muir Lake west shore campsites on designated system trail only.
13. Cottonwood				
Destination: New Army Pass	Access	New Army Pass Trail: Trail Class 3, generally stable.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Access to SEKI.	Manage consistent with SEKI's desired conditions.	
	Use Levels 01-04	0-4 trips, 0-34 stock		Up to 4 spot and damage trips a year to maintain current use level consistent with SEKI desired conditions.
	Grazing	None requested, none reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites			No stock camps.
14. Cottonwood				
Destination: Cirque and South Fork Lakes	Access	Cirque Lake, South Fork Lake reached by primary New Army Pass Trail and Cirque Lake trails from the North Fork -- well-developed, generally stable. South Fork Trail (observed Trail Class 2 to South Fork Meadow, Trail 1 above) provides duplicate access, with isolated moderate to severe risk factors, minimum development.	Prevent degradation on undeveloped trail above South Fork Meadow.	Prohibit use of South Fork Trail above South Fork Meadow (John Muir Wilderness segment). Require the use of North Fork trails to access Cirque and South Fork Lakes.
	Recreation Category	Recreation Category 2, moderate use and moderate to	Maintain moderate to high	

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Setting	high opportunities for solitude.	opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04			Up to 6 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	South Fork Meadow has reaches that are incised, with an active headcut. Stream segment rated functional at-risk. Requested as pasture.	Stream moves toward PFC.	No grazing. Rest for 8-12 years.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.

JOHN MUIR SOUTHWEST

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
1. Bench				
Destination: Bench Valley	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Bench Valley Trail (Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, Observed Trail Class 1), no system trail beyond Horsehead Lake. Bench Valley Trail in poor condition, severe erosion on switchbacks below McGuire Lake. Multiple trailing through at least one meadow above Guest Lake on Bench Valley Trail.	More stable Bench Valley Trail. More frequent maintenance on Bench Valley Trail.	Major rockwork needed on switchbacks below McGuire Lake (Bench Valley Trail). Regular maintenance needed on remainder of Bench Valley Trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2; a portion of upper basin is Recreation Category 1.	Maintain limited recreational impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2-5 trips, 14-31 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips, consider additional (not to exceed 10) when trail is improved to standard.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	Some trailing related sod fragmentation and hoof punching are documented at McGuire Lake. Stream found to be in PFC. No grazing reported by pack station, but requested for grazing. Fall Creek grazing area: meadow less than 1 acre. Stream was rated at PFC. Stock nights reported at Fall Creek: 0/38/0	Retain stream in PFC.	McGuire Meadow: Wet areas (15%) of meadows need to be excluded from grazing. Allow grazing: 160 stock nights available. Fall Creek grazing area: allow grazing. 22 stock nights available.
	Campsites	1 stock camp at McGuire. 1 stock camp at Guest.	Stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMP's.	Designate 1 stock camp.
2. Basin				
Destination: Blackcap Basin	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3 to junction with Bench Valley Trail, Trail Class 2 beyond), then user trails towards Ambition Lake and Maxson Lake.		Approve BAS01. Prohibit Bench to Blackcap use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1. Remote with opportunities for solitude. Limited human impacts.	Maintain remoteness with high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	4-5 trips, 23-24 stock		Up to 5 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Grazing at Lightning Corral Meadow reported 27/24/0 stock nights. Site not visited recently.		Allow grazing. 27 stock nights available.
	Campsites	No current packer camps in this area.		Designate 1 stock camp at Upper Lightning Corral Meadow. Stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMP's.
3. Basin				

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Destination: Pearl/Portal Zone	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3 to junction with Bench Valley Trail, Trail Class 2 beyond), then use trail (BAS02) towards Pearl Lake		Approve BAS02. Approve CRB01 for occasional use to Hummingbird Lake
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.	Maintain low use, high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-4 trips, 4-20 stock		Up to 8 spot and dunnage trips per year. No more than 2 trips to Hummingbird Lake.
	Grazing	Grazing occurs in between Portal and Pearl Lakes or Crown Basin Camp. Reported grazing at Pearl Lake: 62/0/0		Pearl Lake Grazing Zone: allow grazing. 62 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Two packer camps exist at junction to Crown Basin.		Designate 2 stock camps in zone.
4. Bench				
Destination: Crabtree Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Bench Valley Trail (Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 3, observed Trail Class 1, no system trail beyond Horsehead Lake, prohibited use trail to Crabtree Lake. BEN02 use trail less than 10% visible.	Maintain low visibility use trail to Crabtree Lake.	Approve BEN02 for low levels of use.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude, low impacts, low visibility trail.	
	Use Levels 01-04	2 trips, 10-12 stock		Up to 2 spot and dunnage trips per year will maintain low visibility trail and setting of a Recreation Category 1.
	Grazing	Stock does not remain at Crabtree Lake, moved to Upper Fall Creek. Upper Fall Creek	Maintain current light grazing impacts.	Crabtree Lake: No grazing approved. Upper Falls Grazing

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		Grazing Area. 1.5 acres, low productivity. No grazing reported.		area, 12 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Little use occurring in this area. Spot and damage drop campsite on NE side of lake. High opportunity for solitude with very little camping available.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
5. Basin				
Destination: Maxson Lake	Access			Approve BAS03 use trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1, very low use, high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain very low use, high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	No use reported.		Up to 2 spot and damage trips per year.
	Grazing	No grazing reported. Grazing requested.		Allow 25 stock night at meadow east of Maxson Lake.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.
6. Big Maxson				
Destination: Halfmoon Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Halfmoon Cutoff (Trail Class 3).		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate use, moderate to high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1 trip, 6 stock		Up to 3 spot and damage trips per season.
	Grazing	No grazing requested or reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	No packer camps in this area. Client drop off site only.	No stock camp.	No stock camp.
	Other Issues			

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
7. Big Maxson				
Destination: North Fork Kings River	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3). Incision on Blackcap Trail at west end of Post Corral Meadow.	Reduce incision at west end of Post Corral Meadow on Blackcap Trail.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	4-6 trips, 15-30 stock		Up to 6 trips spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	South side of the North Fork Kings River at the confluence of Fleming Creek. Site has high productivity and the stream within the meadow properly functioning.		Grazing allowed. Allow 400 stock nights.
	Campsites	South side of the Kings River at the confluence of Fleming Creek and the North Fork of the Kings River. BMP's were properly implemented and effective.		Designate 1 stock camp near gauging station/cabin.
	Other Issues			
8. Big Maxson				
Destination: Big Maxson Meadow	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3). A small section of the Blackcap Trail below Big Maxson Meadow is in poor condition with instable tread and erosion issues.	Stabilize short section of Blackcap Trail that has unstable tread and shows erosion issues.	Rockwork needed on this section of the Blackcap Trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate to high use area, moderate opportunities for solitude.	Maintain as moderate opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1 trip, 14 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Packer rarely grazes stock here, has not used since 2001. High public use in this area for		It is suitable for grazing, allocated to non-commercial pack stock users only.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		grazing. Meadow was rated functional at risk with an upward trend during field visit in 2002.		
	Campsites	There are several campsites around the meadow. This is a popular area for public stock users.		No stock camp.
	Other Issues			
9. Crown Lake				
Destination: Crown/Scepter Lakes	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Halfmoon Cutoff (Trail Class 3) to Crown Valley Trail (Trail Class 3), user trail to Scepter Lake.		Approve CRL01.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, moderate use, moderate opportunities for solitude.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2 trips, 11 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Clients are dropped at lake. Pack station moves stock 1/4 mile south of the lake to graze. Requested to graze area around and north of the lake.		Allow grazing at meadow near Scepter Lake. 25 stock nights.
	Campsites	No packer camp at lake. Clients are dropped at campsites. Very low use at this destination.		Designate 1 stock camp at Scepter Lake. Stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMP's.
10. Finger				
Destination: Chain / Duck Lakes	Access	Rancheria Trail (Trail Class 3) to Hoffman Mountain Trail (Trail Class 2). Severe erosion problems along sections of the Hoffman Mountain Trail. Trails receive low use and infrequent maintenance.	Stabilize gullied sections of the Hoffman Mountain Trail.	Significant water diversion and erosion control structures needed on Hoffman Mountain Trail.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Low to moderate use, moderate to high opportunities for solitude, low impacts.		
	Use Levels 01-04	1 trip, 12 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips to one operator.
	Grazing	No grazing reported. Grazing requested at Duck Lake and Chain Lake.		Allow 25 stock nights at Duck Lake and 25 stock nights at Chain Lake.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp at Duck Lake and 1 stock camp at Chain Lake.
11. Fleming Mountain				
Destination: Dale Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Hell For Sure Trail (Trail Class 2, RR 2.5, Observed. Trail Class 2) to Dale Lake Trail (Trail Class 2, RR 2.5, formerly user trail) is well defined but rocky in areas. Minor to moderate erosion and gullies on Dale Lake Trail.		Stabilize erosion and gullies on Dale Lake Trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.	Maintain moderate to high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1 trip, 4-5 stock		Up to 3 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Currently graze stock at Fleming Meadow or site North of Devils Punchbowl.	Retain streams in PFC.	Allow grazing. 621 stock nights available in the Fleming/Dale/Lower Indian Grazing Zone. Above Fleming Meadow (flee): Allow grazing; 77 stock nights available. Indian Lake Meadow: Allow grazing; 237 stock nights available. Upper Dale Meadow: 280 stock nights available.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Campsites	Packer drops clients at lake but does not remain with stock. One stock drop-off camp evaluated with BMP's. Primitive latrine present.		Designate packer drop off camp at Dale Lake. Remove latrine installed by CPO. Stock holding and spot and damage sites should meet BMP's.
12. Fleming Mountain				
Destination: Fleming Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to user trail that drops into Fleming Creek.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Low use, High opportunities for solitude.		
	Use Levels 01-04	1-2 trips, 3-6 stock		Up to 6 spot trips.
	Grazing	Currently graze at Fleming Meadow. Meadow rated proper functioning condition.		Allow grazing. Fleming Meadow: 77 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Camps exist at lakes but are only used by private stock. Packer drops clients at lakes but does not remain.		Designate 1 stock camp above Fleming Lake. Stock holding and spot and damage sites should meet BMP's.
13. Fleming Mountain				
Destination: Rae Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Hell For Sure Trail (Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2.5, Observed. Trail Class 2, Lake Trail (Trail Class 2, Resource Rating 2, observed. Trail Class 2). Use trail from north side of Rae Lake to Reddys Hole trail is prohibited.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2. Moderate use and moderate opportunities for solitude. Moderate recreational impacts.	Maintain moderate opportunities for solitude, reduce overall impacts.	
	Use Levels 01-04	3-4 Trips, 24-25 Stock		Up to 4 spot and damage trips.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	No grazing at Rae Lake. Graze stock at Fleming Meadow. Lower Indian or site near Devils Punchbowl trail depending on suitability.		No grazing at Rae Lake. 621 stock nights available in the Fleming/ Dale/ Lower Indian Grazing Zone. Above Fleming Meadow (flee): Allow grazing; 77 stock nights available. Indian Lake Meadow: Allow grazing; 237 stock nights available. Upper Dale Meadow: 280 stock nights available.
	Campsites	Packer drops clients at lake but does not remain. Limited camping capacity.	Stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMP's.	No stock camp.
14. Hobler				
Destination: Burnt Corral Zone	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Burnt Corral Trail (Trail Class 2)		Approve HOB01.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2-6 Trips, 8-58 Stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Pack station grazes stock at Burnt Corral Meadow or Reddys Hole Meadow. Grazing reported at Burnt Corral: 8 stock nights.		Burnt Corral Meadow: Allow 25 stock nights.
	Campsites	No issues identified.		Designate 1 stock camp at Burnt Corral Meadow. Stock holding and spot and dunnage sites should meet BMP's.
15. Hobler				
Destination: Red Rock Basin	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Burnt Corral Trail (Trail Class 2) to Reddys Hole Trail (Trail Class 1) - possible shortcut via Hobler Lake Trail (Trail Class		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		2) or Reddys Hole user trail. Reddys Hole system trail and user trail are very faint, often contain no discernable tread and receives very little use.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2-4 trips, 12-66 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing reported or requested.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites		No stock camp.	No stock camp.
16. South Woodchuck				
Destination: Chimney/Woodchuck Lakes	Access	Woodchuck Trail (Trail Class 3) to Woodchuck Lake Loop (Trail Class 2). Access to Chimney/Marsh Lake trail 28E39. Use trail to Chimney Lake is prohibited.		Prohibit Chimney Lake use trail (SOW03) Prohibit use trail (SOW02) to Marsh Lake.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2-11 trips, 10-59 stock		Up to 15 spot and dunnage trips to one operator.
	Grazing	Stock is grazed 1/4 mile south of Chimney Lake		Allow 25 stock nights south of Chimney Lake.
	Campsites	Pack station drops clients off at Chimney and Woodchuck Lake but moves stock to camp 1/4 mile south of Chimney Lake.	Stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMP's.	Designate 1 stock camp south of Chimney Lake.
17. South Woodchuck				
Destination: Moore Boy	Access	Woodchuck Trail (Trail Class 3) to Woodchuck Lake Loop (Trail		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
Meadow		Class 2).		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2-4 trips, 14-16 stock		4 trips.
	Grazing	Does not hold stock overnight. No grazing requested.		No grazing.
	Campsites	Pack station drops clients and returns.	Stock holding and spot/dunnage sites should meet BMP's.	No stock camp.
18. Post Corral				
Destination: Niche	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3). Incision on Blackcap Trail at west end of Post Corral Meadow.	Reduce incision at west end of Post Corral Meadow on Blackcap Trail.	
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	3-5 trips, 14-21 stock		Up to 6 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	Does not hold stock overnight. No grazing requested or reported.		Grazing is not approved.
	Campsites	Pack station drops clients and returns.		No stock camps.
19. Red Mountain				
Destination: Disappointment Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Hell For Sure Trail (Trail Class 2, RR 2.5, observed Trail Class 2). Sections of Hell For Sure Trail in poor condition with erosion issues.	Stabilize erosion issues on Hell For Sure Trail.	NSCS trail from Disappointment Lake to SEK1 boundary.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Use Levels 01-04	4-6 trips, 6-40 stock		Up to 6 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	Northwest of the junction of the Hell for Sure (29E52) and Meadowbrook (29E21). (Named North of Devil's Punchbowl (ramble). Meadow stream rated properly functioning.	Due to the high elevation should receive light grazing during the later part of the grazing season.	Allow 27 stock nights of grazing North of Devils Punchbowl. No grazing at Disappointment Lake.
	Campsites	Pack station drops clients off at Lake and moves stock to grazing location.		Designate 1 stock camp.
20. Red Mountain				
Destination: Devils Punchbowl / Little Shot Lake	Access	Blackcap Trail (Trail Class 3) to Hell For Sure Trail (Trail Class 2. Resource Rating 2.5. Observed. Trail Class 2), use trail to Little Shot Lake. Sections of Hell For Sure Trail in poor condition with erosion issues.	Stabilize erosion issues on Hell For Sure Trail.	Approve use trail RMB05.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	4 trips, 24 stock		Up to 4 spot and damage trips.
	Grazing	Northwest of the junction of the Hell for Sure (29E52) and Meadowbrook (29E21). (Named North of Devils Punchbowl). Meadow stream rated properly functioning.	Due to the high elevation should receive light grazing during the later part of the grazing season.	Allow 27 stock nights of grazing North of Devils Punchbowl. No grazing at Little Shot Lake itself.
	Campsites	Pack station drops clients off at Lake and moves stock to grazing location.	It is recommended that no packer camps be established in this location.	No stock camp.
21. Rodgers				
Destination: Crown Valley	Access	Crown Valley Trail (Trail Class		

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
		3) to Crown Valley.		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04	2 trips, 11 stock		Up to 10 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing, private land.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites			Designate 1 stock camp.
	Other Issues			
22. Rodgers				
Destination: Geraldine Lake	Access	Crown Valley Trail (Trail Class 3) to Spanish Lake Loop (Trail Class 2) to Geraldine Lakes Trail (Trail Class 1). Steep, rocky trail leads to Geraldine Lakes.	Stabilize trail to Geraldine Lakes.	Rockwork needed on Geraldine Lakes Trail.
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2, low use and high opportunities for solitude.	Maintain high opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	3-5 trips, 22-23 stock		Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.
	Grazing	No grazing requested or reported.		Grazing not approved.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
23. Spanish				
Destination: Spanish Lakes	Access	Crown Valley Trail (Trail Class 3) to Statham Trail (Trail Class 2).		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 2.		
	Use Levels 01-04			Up to 4 spot and dunnage trips.

Analysis Unit/ Destination	Feature	Current Condition	Desired Condition	Remedy Proposed / Operating Guidelines
	Grazing	No grazing requested.		No grazing approved.
	Campsites		No stock camps.	No stock camps.
24. Post Corral				
Destination: Fleming Creek	Access	User Trail RMB07 Fleming Creek trail departs off of the Blackcap Trail (29E03).		
	Recreation Category Setting	Recreation Category 1.	Based on limited trips authorized area will maintain opportunities for solitude.	
	Use Levels 01-04	1-2 trips, 3-6 stock		2 trips per year. Trail is only used 1-2 times a year by one individual party.
	Grazing	No grazing requested, none reported.		No grazing.
	Campsites	One campsite along Fleming Creek.		

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022557029